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SPANISH GENERALS AND ADMIRALS DENOUNCED IN SPANISH CORTES

Count d' Almenas Declares Weyler Blanco, Rivera, Linares and Cervera Have Proven Failures.

PUBLIC GALLERIES APPLAUD

Speaker Complained That Five Months Had Elapsed Without Executing Them.

MOTION TO CENSURE GOVERNMENT

Sagasta Opens the Session with a Bill Referring Cession of the Philippines to the United States to a Special Committee, but It Failed.

Madrid, February 20.—The cortes reassembled today. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senor Sagasta, in opening the proceedings, proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war with Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proved failures.

This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries, in consequence of which several of the spectators were expelled from the chamber. Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago," Count D'Almenas asked the house whether he should proceed and was answered with cries of "yes," and "no," and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoked still greater tumult.

Sagasta Defends Government.

Senor Sagasta rose and defended the government and its peace commission. Then the premier criticised America's "unjustified conduct," and said that everything might be discussed except the war, because the cases of the generals were still subjudice.

Count d'Almenas resumed his attack upon the generals and complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot."

This gave rise to another tumult and Count D'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago.

Recriminations continued between Count D'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder.

Then General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count D'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island.

General Barges also denounced Count D'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count D'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions tomorrow the senate adjourned.

Motion To Censure Government.

In the chamber Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident conservatives, moved a vote signed by the conservative deputies censuring the government for its indifference to the country's troubles.

Senor Annix, in seconding the motion, denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the carlists and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's pusillanimity.

He proceeded to detail the lack of preparations and of war materials, and charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered although the garrison there numbered 23,000, and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that, therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect, whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

FROZE TO DEATH IN HIS ARMS.

CREW RESCUED AFTER DAYS OF SUFFERING.

Captain Clings to His Wife's Body for Hours After Her Life Has Been Extinct.

Norfolk, Va., February 20.—The crew of the schooner James E. Bayles, shipwrecked and abandoned at sea, arrived here this morning and told of their awful sufferings and the death of the wife of Captain E. H. Darling, who froze in her husband's arms.

The Bayles sailed from Cazones, Mex., for New York on January 23d, with a cargo of cedar and mahogany. She was a double-decked, three-masted schooner of 372 tons net register.

All went well until Saturday, February 11th, when off the Delaware capes, some ninety miles at sea, the storm struck her. Snow and sleet fell and the storm increased in violence. On Monday the schooner sprung a leak and on Tuesday, while the pumps were being worked to the utmost, they broke beneath the deck and the schooner afterwards filled fast and sunk rapidly. By nightfall she was awash, the seas swept over her and the crew, lashed to the rail, suffered dreadfully from the cold.

Mrs. Darling, the captain's wife, a resident of Huntington, Long Island, who had been for hours held by her husband in his arms, succumed to the fearful cold and died. For hours afterwards, from Tuesday until Wednesday, the captain held her body that the seas should not sweep his dead wife away. The seas carried the boats and taffrail away on Tuesday and shortly afterwards, in order to lighten the standing rigging, the masts were cut away and went by the board. For three days, hoping against hope that help might come, the crew, without food or water, stood lashed to the rail, the cold waves washing over them almost continuously. Three steamers passed; one stopped when some five miles away, but probably concluded that the wreck had been abandoned by the crew and passed on. Those aboard the Bayles having neither fire nor flag could not signal her. She was a big passenger liner, bound probably for New York.

On Thursday about noon, when hope was, the shipwrecked men said, almost dead, the schooner Mount Hope, Captain McLean, bound from New York to this port, came along and took them off in a boat, manned by Mate Gould and two men of the Mount Hope. Everything that men could do, Captain Darling, of the Bayles, said Captain McLean, Mates Gould and Anderson and the crew of the Mount Hope did for the sufferers. They were brought here this morning and were sent to New York on the Old Dominion lined Jamestown tonight. The saved men lost everything with the exception of the clothes they stood in. The only one seriously injured is Steward Fred E. Balcom, of 76 Mill street, Brooklyn. His feet are frozen.

BRITISH WARSHIP TAKES HAND.

Sale of Supplies to Revolutionists in Nicaragua Is Forbidden.

Managua, Nic., via Galveston, Tex., February 20.—A dispatch from Bluefields, by way of Greytown, says that on the 15th the captain of the British cruiser Intrepid requested General Reyes, who is endeavoring to retain command of the Atlantic coast department of Nicaragua by a display of force, to permit General Aurelio Estrada, who was chosen by President Zelaya to succeed him, and other official refugees who were at the consulate to go aboard the Intrepid.

General Reyes refused the request, and the captain of the warship thereupon issued a circular forbidding foreigners in Bluefields to sell supplies to the revolutionists or to aid them in any way..

President Zelay's army has established headquarters at Acoyapa, department of Chontales. No battle has yet occurred. The revolutionists occupy the mountain passes and are occasionally seen to the westward at La Manga and other points.

NOT AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR.

American and Continental Tobacco Companies' Agent Talks.

St. Louis, February 20.—W. W. Fuller, general counsel for the American and Continental Tobacco Companies of New York, who is holding conferences with the southwestern representatives of those corporations, today made reply to the charge that they were inimical to the interests of organized labor. He said:

"We are neither for nor against organized labor. We run our business as any individual business in run. We insist on competency and good services and no more. As a matter of fact, probably two-thirds of our 12,000 employees belong to organized labor bodies."

Ready To Defy Russia.

Stockholm, February 20.—The czar's manifesto, relating to the Finnish parliament and senate, has excited intense indignation throughout Scandinavia. All the newspapers protest against the Russian coercion and declare that Finnish rights to home rule have been practically destroyed. All Finnish affairs, it is asserted, will be settled at St. Petersburg. The Aftonbladet, says:

"It is high time that Sweden and Norway should cease to quarrel and should prepare to defend their liberties against the Reussian government."

Finnish Parliament Gets a Setback.

St. Petersburg, February 20.—An imperial manifesto has been issued depriving the Finnish parliament and senate of the exclusive right hitherto enjoyed, of discussing measures designed to bring Finland into closer conformity with the rest of the empire.

National Council of Women Closes.

Washington, February 20.—The National Council of Women closed its triennial session here today with two executive sessions, disposing of odds and ends of unimportant business.

BRYAN GIVEN AN OVATION.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS GREET THE NEBRASKAN.

At Jefferson Club Banquet He Delivers an Address Against Imperialism.

Pontiac, Mich., February 20.—The Oakland county democracy gave Colonel W. J. Bryan a most enthusiastic reception here today. The demonstration has not been equaled by anything of the kind since the campaign of 1896. The city was crowded with people from the surrounding country and other towns. Colonel Bryan spent the afternoon at the hotel, where he shook hands with thousands.

Tonight the Jefferson Club gave a banquet, at which plates were laid for a thousand guests. Colonel Bryan's remarks followed closely the lines of his speech at Ann Arbor. He reiterated the statement that the fighting at Manila could be stopped easily by the president, who could make friends instead of foes of the Filipinos by merely assuring them that the American soldiers are not there to subjugate them and rob them of their independence, but to maintain order and help them to establish a stable government.

Colonel Bryan will leave for Washington tomorrow morning.

TORCH PUT TO TROOPS' HUTS.

QUARTERS OF FIRST WASHINGTON ARE SET ON FIRE.

Mysterious Signals Induce the Belief That a Night Attack Was To Be Made.

Manila, February 21, 9:35 a. m.—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully twenty shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

HUNTSVILLE TO HAVE A MILL.

IT WILL BE AN IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Three Times as Large as Any Other Cotton Mill in the South—Eastern Men To Build It.

Huntsville, Ala., February 20.—(Special.)—Final arrangements have just been made insuring the erection at Huntsville of a cotton mill of 200,000 spindles—three times as large as any like industry now in the south. The corporation that will erect and operate the industry is entitled the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass., having a capital of $2,500,000. The charter has been granted and the governor's approval is affixed

Sexeral prominent business men, headed by T. W. Pratt, has been working to secure the new industry for eighteen months past, but special legislation was required to make possible its location in Alabama. All these matters have been attended to and the contract papers are signed. A site will be selected from among several that are now under consideration and ground will be broken within the next few weeks.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company operates an immense plant at Lowell and the new plant here will be an improved duplicate of the first. The plant will consist of many buildings, including a bleachery, printing mill for printing calicoes, a dyehouse and machine shops. Print cloths, ginghams, sateen, velveteen and fine dress goods will be among the articles manufactured. The employees will number something more than five thousand, more than half of them necessarily skilled workmen.

The business men of Huntsville have no doubt that the establishing of the new industry here will more than double the population of the city and cause a system of electric railways to be established within the next few years.

RUSHING THE BILLS THROUGH.

Alabama Legislature Doing Large Amount of Work.

Montgomery, Ala., February 20.—(Special.)—As the session of the general assembly nears its end, legislation is being rushed. A multitude of local bills have been passed today and a number of general measures which had passed one house have been concurred in by the other.

Yesterday the senate passed the house bill creating a supernumerary judgeship for the state and today undertook to recall the bill from the governor, but the house refused to concur and the bill became an act tonight.

During the evening the democratic joint caucus nominated Hon. A. H. Alston, of Barbour, to the judgeship and he will be unanimously elected tomorrow.

The sensation of the day has been the exemption of Montgomery county from the provisions of the state law which prohibits the selling of pools in Alabama. The fight on the bill was led by Senator Wilev, of Montgomery, and that against it by Senator Cunningham, of Jefferson. The vote was taken at 11 o'clock tonight and Montgomery was exempted—ayes 14, nays 11. Both houses are still in session at 11:30 o'clock.

Taxes Gathered in Philippines.

Washington, February 20.—The war department has just received the first itemized statement of receipts from all sources of taxation in the Philippines from the occupation of Manila by the United States forces August 31st last to December 31st The total collections amounted to $1,819,813. Of this total $534,086 was made up of funds seized by the Americans upon the capture of Manila.

Help for St. Louis World's Fair.

Little Rock, Ark., February 20.—The house today adopted a resolution urging the Arkansas delegation in congress to work for a liberal appropriation for the St. Louis world's fair in 1900.

L. and N. Gross Earnings.

Louisville, Ky., February 20.—Louisville and Nashville gross earnings for the second week of February show a total of $637,190, a decrease of $98,510 compared with the corresponding period of 1898. The large decrease was owing to the very cold weather.

SCHLEY SIMPLY OBEYED ORDERS SAMPSON SENT

Admiral Hands Committee on Naval Affairs His Statement.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE QUOTED

Delay at Clenfuegos and Slow Progress Toward Santiago Are Explained.

HE HOLDS HIS CHIEF'S MESSAGES

The Marylander Makes It Plain That Sampson Used Language in the Official Reports He Would Not Repeat to His Subordinate.

Washington, February 20.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in a communication sent to the senate, today handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department. The letter of the department, he says, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay of Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movement of the 26th and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago, and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Admiral Sampson on May 19th were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do.

He had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Cienfuegos who were friendly until the Marblehead arrived on the 24th. Even had he had this knowledge on the 23d of May, the surf would have prevented communication. On his arrival he sent Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, ashore to establish relations with the insurgents, the result of which was made known to him at 3:40 of May 24th. Then, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago.

"What possible ground of criticism," he says, "adverse to me there can be in all this, I do not see. I was on the spot acting under orders which gave me entire discretion, and yet clothed me with the responsibility of going only after I was satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

He quotes from the dispatch of Admiral Sampson of May 20th, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must go either to Havana or to Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am therefore of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we can then assemble off that point the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos." Admiral Schley adds:

"This letter is not printed either in the appendix or executive document C, but I received it on the 23d and it shows that I was expeted to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him, and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. He had been ordered to proceed "cautiously."

If, however, he had known that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, no consideration for the Eagle or anything else would have prevented him from going there at the earliest possible moment with the larger vessels, but the weather and sea made it impossible to do better than he did.

Speaking of the retrograde movements, which the secretary, adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterizes as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in forty-two years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine and I see no reason for it now." He adds:

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances without certain knowledge of the whereabouts of that Spanish fleet, after having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, that although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of it, and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts since it had left Curacao; after having been assured by Sigsbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago and by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then would make it impossible to

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ALL VOLUNTEERS TO GO OUT.

SWEEPING ORDER OF DISCHARGE ISSUED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Savannah, Augusta and Columbus Are Named as Mustering Out Points.

Washington, February 20.—The war department issued the following statement today:

"Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

"At Savannah, Ga.—Third Georgia; batteries A, B, C, D, Maine artillery; Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

"At their present camps at Augusta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, Two Hundred and First New York, Two Hundred and Third New York, Tenth Ohio, First Rhode Island, Second West Virginia.

"This order discharges all the volunteers remaining in the United States."

The orders will muster out about 16,000 volunteer troops, including all such troops now in camp in the United States and the Third Georgia, at Nuevitas; the Two Hundred and Second New York, at Guanajay, and four batteries of Maine artillery, now at Havana. They will be mustered out at Savannah, Ga. This will reduce the army strength to 110,000 men, of which 30,000 are stationed in Cuba. All the volunteer troops in Porto Rico have been previously discharged and the only volunteers still in the service are either in the Philippines or in Cuba. No action will be taken with regard to those troops until congress acts upon the pending measures for the reorganization of the regular army.

The enactment of the Hull bill, the war department says, will result in the muster out of all the remaining volunteers. They will be given the first opportunity for reenlistment in the regular service, however, and it is the expectation and hope of the war department that a majority of them will avail themselves of this privilege, there being a strong desire to secure the benefit of their services.

THIRD GEORGIA ORDERED HOME.

Regiment Will Leave Cuba as Soon as Ships Can Be Secured.

Havana, February 20.—An order to send home the Third Georgia, stationed at Puerto Principe, was received by Governor General Brooke today, and the regiment will leave as soon as arrangements for its transportation can be made.

It is asserted that a foreign syndicate has come to the aid of the Banco Espanol, and is acquiring the stock of that institution. The bank, according to the report, will change its name and continue business.

The United States battleship Texas, Captain Sigsbee commanding, arrived this morning.

NO ILL FEELINGS PREVAIL.

Quesada Predicts No Trouble Between Cubans and Americans.

Washington, February 20.—Senator Quesada, late of the Cuban legation and just returned from Cuba, was in consultation with the officials of the state and war departments today.

He does not care to discuss his recent mission to Cuba for publication, but did say that there appeared to be a misconception in both the United States and in Cuba as to the attitude of the people in each country. He desired it understood, and said he based his statement on the closest observation while in Cuba, that absolutely the best of feeling prevailed among the Cubans toward the United States' military authorities in the island.

This was true notwithstanding the open efforts of some persons to give rise to the impression that great friction exists and the Cubans generally were chafing at the actions of the Americans. He was sure that with the simple exercise of the most ordinary tact on both sides there could arise no trouble between the Cubans and the Americans.

WILL ESTABLISH RELIEF FARMS.

Cubans Will Be Supplied with Lands, Seeds and Tools.

New York, February 20.—The Cuban industrial relief fund, with headquarters in this city, will begin relief operations in Cuba immediately. William Willard Howard, general manager of the association, started for Cuba tonight to make preliminary arrangements.

A careful survey of the field by American and Cuban observers has led to the selection of the province of Havana as the place for first establishing the system of relief farms, for the employment of rural Cubans. Land will be secured and cleared and with tools and with seeds that will be taken to Cuba, planting will be begun at once.

As the funds of the association permit the system will be extended and to these funds the proceeds of the crops will from time to time be added, until relief farms are in operation in every part of Cuba.

CYCLIST GIMM NOT DRUGGED.

Physicians Show the Trouble with the Six-Day Wheelman.

San Francisco, February 20.—The condition of Louis Gimm, the six-day bicyclist, reported as being very serious today, has improved greatly under medical treatment and all danger of a fatal result has passed.

The doctors have succeeded in locating the seat of the trouble, and explain that his peculiar condition during the last two days of the race was not due to drugs, as heretofore suggested, but to the highly feverish condition of the athlete, the result of the refusal of Gimm to obey the instructions of his managers.

The rest of the six-day men are progressing well.

No Changes in Senatorial Races.

Washington, February 20.—No material changes were reported today in the senatorial fights which are being waged in a number of states.

Amendment Against Polygamists.

Washington, February 20.—The proposed constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to congress was favorably acted on today by the house committee on election of president and vice president.

Revolution Against Andrade.

Caracas, Venezuela, February 20.—Ramon Guerra, president of the new state of Guarico, has started a revolution against President Ignacio Andrade.

Rumors Are Unfounded.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, February 20.—The Chilian minister here is authorized to declare that the rumor cabled to him, regarding the plans of Chile against Peru and Bolivia, are utterly unfounded.

WHY VOLUNTEERS WERE ORDERED TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE

There Were Hundreds of Applications of Soldiers To Be Discharged from the Army Coming In.

OFFICIALS WERE WORRIED

And It Is Thought This Had a Great Deal To Do with Order.

BESIDES THERE IS SURPLUS OF TROOPS

Georgia Congressmen Surprised When They Heard That the Third Regiment Was To Be Mustered Out—The Wilson Courtmartial.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, February 20.—(Special.)—The order for the muster out of the Third Georgia came as a surprise to the members of the Georgia delegation. Some time ago there was talk of the possible muster out of the regiment, but nothing has been heard from that since the regiment got to Cuba. The present order is due both to the policy of the department to muster out all volunteers not very much needed, and to the desire on the part of the department officials to put an end to the importunities of the soldiers for discharges. These applications have been coming in steadily, much to the disgust of the adjutant general and other officials, and the desire to get free from them was doubtless instrumental, in some degree, to the muster out order of today.

Fought a Discrimination.

In the house today, Judge Maddox led a fight against the suspension of the rules in the interest of a war claim pushed by former Speaker Grow, and in doing so succeeded in serving notice that he would continue to fight the unjust discrimination against southern claims. Judge Maddox first objected to the request for unanimous consent, and then utilized all the parliamentary tactics at his command in preventing the suspension of the rules in the behalf of this particular measure, being successful in the end. The Georgian stated that he had not studied the merits of this particular measure, but was opposing it on principle just as he would all other similar efforts in behalf of these northern bills where there were hundreds of perfectly valid claims on which the court of claims had passed, but on which it was impossible to get action in the house.

Judge Maddox had the assistance of most democrats. He made a spirited speech in defense of his position, serving notice on the democrats that the only way to get anything was to fight for it. He carried his point with this particular bill, and intends to keep up his fight, taking the position that unless there is an opportunity for passing upon the bills which have the approval of the courts, none others should be passed upon.

The Circuit Judgeship.

The present indications point to the appointment of Captain Shelby, of Alabama, to the circuit judgeship. The president has not said when he would make his selection, but the general understanding is that it will be made within the next few days. The principal reason why no Georgia man will be selected, presuming that to be the outcome, is the Atlanta residence of Judge Pardee, which seems to be clearly established by the fact of his drawing a per diem for expenses while in New Orleans. Ever since that fact was brought to the attention of the president, the chances for the appointment of Colonel Glenn have been injured, and it is this which is the stumbling block in the president's mind against Colonel Glenn's appointment. It is also true, however, , that the fact that Judge Shelby is an old-line republican has worked in his favor. His supporters have used this to good effect, and by means of it brought to his support most of the oldtime organization republicans in the southern states outside of Georgia. These men have from the first consistently worked against the appointment of any of the new element to offices. They are apparently willing enough to have converts come into their party as long as they do not interfere with their monopoly of office holding.

The republicans of Georgia have been earnestly for Glenn, but those of the other southern states have been for Shelby.

TO PAY FOR FAURE'S FUNERAL.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTE A CREDIT OF 160,000 Francs.

Paris Streets Are Now Quiet—President's Message Will Be Decidedly Short.

Paris, February 20.—In the chamber of deputies today the premier, M. Dupuy, asked for a credit of 160,000 francs to defray the expenses of the obsequies of the late president, Felix Faure.

M. DeJeante, socialist, asked that the obsequies be purely civil.

This drew forth murmurs and protests from the rightists and centralists, who threatened to leave the chamber.

The president of the chamber of deputies, M. Deschanel, interrupted M. DeJeante several times, calling upon him to respect tho stricken family of the deceased.

M. DeJeante's motion was rejected by a vote of 444 to 68 and the credit was adopted by the vote of 463 to 42.

The chamber unanimously decided to attend the departure of the body from the Elysee palace on Thursday.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that a priest was summoned to M. Faure's bedside, although the president was a stanch Freemason.

M. DeJeante, socialist, raised the subject in the chamber of deputies today. M. Le Gall, the president's private secretary, when questioned, declared that M. Faure, while conscious, twice asked that a priest be brought.

According to the best authority, M. Loubet's message to parliament will not be a lengthy document. After returning thanks for his election, affirming his respect for the constitution and pledging himself to uphold it faithfully, both in spirit and in letter, the president will appeal warmly for pacification and concord and will eulogize the army and express the hope that the country will, in its attachment to the army and its respect for justice, speedily witness the restoration of harmony and the solution of questions that are agitating the nation.

The president will then recall the fact that he has always devoted himself to the study of labor and social questions, industrial matters, financial economy and the organization of industry, and he will insist upon parliament dealing with these questions in a practical and faithful manner.

Regarding foreign nations, the message will say that in her relation with foreign nations, France will pursue a policy which will remain faithful to friendship formed, and which by its correctness and disinterestedness will conform to the traditions of her history. This policy will be the surest guarantee of peace and best calculated to maintain the place which France now occupies in the world.

The demonstrations have entirely ceased, perhaps only until after the funeral of M. Faure, but the aspect is altogether more hopeful, and President Loubet's seat seems permanent. He is credited with the declaration that he will resist strongly any attempt at disturbances, and has reaffirmed his intention to retain the Dupuy cabinet, a step which tends to remove the suspicion that he is a Dreyfusard. He has followed the custom of giving holiday remission of punishments to the army and navy, and has made large donations to the poor in Paris and Montelimar, his native town. The fiery Patrie Francaise has issued an unexpectedly mild manifesto briefly expressing the wish that the new president shall extricate himself from all compromising connections and have a clear consciousness of his duty toward the fatherland and the army. The manifesto is signed by Cavaignac, Coppee, Forain, Le Maitre and others. The inference is that the agitation against President Loubet is artificial and is already dying both in the streets and the newspapers.

The strictest measures have been taken to maintain order in the streets tonight, the police among other things having been instructed to arrest immediately any person uttering cries hostile to President Loubet.

DUKE OF ORLEANS IN BRUSSELS.

Three Million Portraits of the Monarchist To Be Scattered in France.

Brussels, February 20.—The duke of Orleans has unexpectedly arrived here. It is reported that he considers the moment opportune for a monarchist attempt in France. He will consult with the leaders of his party, who will arrive tomorrow.

Three millions of the duke's portraits decorated with the tri-color have arrived here and will be dispatched to France for distribution.

PACIFIC SUBMARINE CABLE.

Subsidy of $175,000 Yearly for Twenty Years Is Allowed in the Bill.

Washington, February 20.—Senator Frye today reported from the committee on foreign relations the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the construction of a submarine cable in the Pacific ocean as amended by the committee. The amendments are numerous and radical.

The most important in them increases the subsidy to be paid every year for twenty years to $175,000, and extends the time in which the contracting company is to be given to complete the line to the Philippine islands to the first of January, 1902.

NEW SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock Takes Oath and Succeeds Bliss.

Washington, February 20.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, today took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

DYNAMITE FAILS TO BREAK ICE.

Water at Richmond Is Rising and a Flood Is Feared.

Richmond, Va., February 20.—The flood situation tonight is not so reassuring.

The water has touched the fifteen-foot mark at Columbia and is rising slowly. While this, under ordinary circumstances, could not mean much, owing to the fact that the ice is still gorged here, it causes apprehension.

Dynamite failed to make any impression on the gorge near the wharves this afternoon and the sudden break of this gorge by water from above might cause another flood in the lower part of the city.

Ohio River Open to Navigation.

Cincinnati, February 20.—Navigation has been resumed on the whole length of the Ohio river. Boats are running on schedule time, and are carrying enormous freights.

SIX MONTHS' WORK WITHOUT RESULTS

American-Canadian Joint High Commission Takes a Recess.

MEETS AGAIN IN AUGUST

Canadians Want an Alaskan Outlet and Other Concessions.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS UNSETTLED

Time of Meeting of Parliament Demands the Departure of the Visitors for Their Homes, Causing an Adjournment.

Washington, February 20.—The American Canadian joint high commission, after a session today, adjourned to meet at Quebec, August 2d.

The commission first began its labors nearly six months ago in Canada and has been earnestly at work endeavoring to accomplish the object for which it was appointed, an agreement with a view to a formulation of a treaty covering the many perplexing questions of differences affecting the business interests of the United States and Canada existing between them. There were several reasons which prompted the action taken today.

From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions it appears there were serious differences of opinion between them regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so that its shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials. Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament with which the presence of members of the mission from that country is desired is overdue and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn.

A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration and the commissioners assert that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions has been made. Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant.

It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

Something of Canadian Tariff.

The efforts of the commission to reach an agreement upon the reciprocity question have had a tendency to draw attention to the matter of Canadian tariffs, as it has not been drawn heretofore. There has been considerable complaint, especially among people living along the Canadian border and on the part of manufacturing interests which compete for the Canadian trade, against the discriminating rates made by Canada in favor of the merchandise from England and other British colonies, but while there should be special complaint is not altogether clear.

The men who make this complaint are themselves strongly in favor of the present high protective tariff system of this country and the Canadian tariff is nothing more than a protective tariff. It operates against the goods from this country just as our own tariff operates against the merchandise of all foreign countries; and there certainly is no good ground for complaint of unjust discrimination against the products of the American factories and the American farms.

But despite this discriminating character it developes that our sales to the Dominion of Canada have not been reduced during the five months of its operation. The official reports of the commerce of Canada which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics, indicate that the American trade with the dominion has not been seriously affected by these discriminating rates which have been in effect since the 1st of August. Indeed, as Statistician Austin points out, the exports from the United States to Canada have been during that time nearly 20 per cent greater than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, while those from the United Kingdom and her colonies have increased less than 10 per cent during that time, despite the advantages given to them by the so-called discriminating tariff.

That Canadian Tariff.

The Canadian tariff act of 1897, it will be remembered, provided a 12½ per cent reduction of the customs duties levied upon goods from any country whose tariff should be as favorable to Canada as those of Canada to other countries, and that after the expiration of one year an additional 12½ per cent reduction should be made. The first reduction went into operation August 1, 1897, and was held to affect goods coming into Canada from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and several other countries, thus giving to most of the imports coming into Canada an advantage of 12½ per cent in rates of duty as against those from the United States, which were required to pay the full rates named in the new law. Additional legislation in 1898 so modified the act that the reduction of 25 per cent which was to take effect on August 1, 1898, is held to relate only to goods coming into Canada from the United Kingdom, Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana, or "any other British colony or possession the customs tariff of which is on the whole as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff is to such colony or possession."

This modification of the tariff act of 1897 thus gives to goods from Great Britain and most of her colonies an advantage, on and after August 1, 1898, of 25 per cent in rates of duty over those from the United States; or, in other words, requires goods from the United States to pay 33 1-3 per cent higher tariff rates than those from the countries in question.

Figures Showing Our Increase.

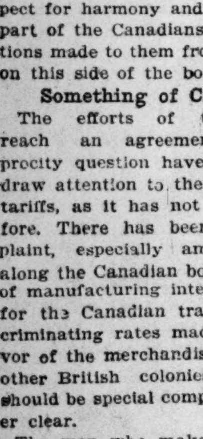
A table presented by Mr. Austin in one of his bulletins points out that the five months, August, September, October, November and December of 1898, show an increase over the same months of 1897, or of the two years preceding. The total for those five months in 1898 is $41,456,780 as against $35,573,647 for the year previous.

Going further into details, Mr. Austin points out that all classes of exports to British North America have participated in this increase. He gives the following figures to bear out this statement:

Agricultural implements exported to British North America in the calendar year 1898 amounted to $1,081,288, against $560,513 in 1897 and $371,144 in 1896. Of cars, carriages, etc., the exports to British North America in 1898 were $217,948, against $173,308 in 1897 and $163,791 in 1896; of clocks and watches, the exports to British North America in 1898 were 420,928, against $327,011 in 1897 and $262,386 in 1896; of coal, the exports of the year to British North America were 3,362,386 tons, against 2,965,805 tons in 1897 and 3,033,099 in 1896; of copper, the value of the year's exports to British North America was $175,253, against $64,179 in 1897 and $44,727 in 1896.

Exports of cotton cloths increased from 14,378,247 yards in 1897 to 18,225,760 in 1898; those of other cotton goods from $1,360,567 in 1896 and $1,537,471 in 1897 to $1,778,441 in 1898. Fruits and nuts, of which we exported $834,103 to British North America in 1896 and $888,501 in 1897, amounted in 1898 to $1,232,656. Exports of furs and fur skins increased from $245,154 in 1896 and $289,344 in 1897 to $352,567 in 1898; those of instruments for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, etc., increased from $248,890 in 1896 and $336,603 in 1897 to $346,456 in 1898. Builders' hardware, of which the exports in 1896 were $543,998, amounted in 1897 to $603,196 and to $797,106 in 1898.

Our sales of sewing machines to British North America in 1896 amounted to $99,155, increasing to $116,535 in 1897 and $146,628 in 1898; those of typewriters increased from $37,562 in 1897 to $87,433 in 1898; those of boots and shoes from $208,848 in 1896 and $237,519 in 1897 to $346,112 in 1898; those of naval stores from $266,478 in 1897 to $343,118 in 1898; oil cake from 1,199,669 pounds in 1897 to 7,917,288 in 1898; cotton seed oil from $79,670 in 1897 to $114,429 in 1898; bacon from 14,379,100 pounds in 1897 to 17,209,567 in 1898; hams from 4,085,321 pounds in 1897 to 8,038,139 in 1898; lard from 4,252,008 pounds in 1897 to 10,801,182 pounds in 1898, and in breadstuffs there was a general increase, corn, wheat and flour all sharing in the growth, a considerable portion of this class of exports to British North America being probably intended ultimately for European consumption.



In the old days of the Christian martyrs it was not unusual for the savage Pagans to cast innocent women into a den of lions, to suffer horrible agony and fear before death finally came to their relief. In this Christian age and this land of civilization tens of thousands of women daily suffer the slow torments of approaching death. They do this because of a false delicacy frequently inculcated by their mothers.

There is a marvelous medicine for women that cures all weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them strong and healthy. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. Under its magic influence the headaches and pains in the back and sides, the dragging and burning sensations, the nervousness, weakness, lassitude and despondency that result from so-called female weakness are banished. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the period of solicitude, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. All good druggists sell it.

Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Sistersville, Tyler Co., W. Va., writes: "My baby is now nearly a year old. After she was born I had local weakness. I could not stand up. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it has cured me. I can now do all my work."

Dr. Pierce's It is better to do mending while the damage is slight, than wait until the whole structure is ready to fall. Constipation is the one, all-embracing disorder that is responsible for many other diseases. Doctor Pierce's **Pleasant** Pellets cure it. Druggists sell them. They never gripe. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. Nothing else is "just as good." A permanent cure. **Pellets.**

RESTRICTING SALE OF LIQUOR.

Chattanooga Saloons Now Close at 10 O'Clock.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—For the first time in the history of this city, an ordinance restricting the sale of whisky went into effect at midnight. At a special meeting of the city council last week an ordinance requiring all saloons to close at 10 o'clock p. m. was passed. It went into effect at 12 o'clock Monday night, and so tonight, in pursuance of that ordinance, for the first time since this has been a city there is not an all night saloon in the corporate limits. The saloon men have all decided to observe the ordinance, at least until after Sam Jones and George Stuart leave the city, after which, it is said, they will take steps to test the legality of the ordinance.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE MEETS

Judicial Reform Commission Is Not Ready To Report.

Nashville, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—Governor McMillin stated today that he would appoint Lieutenant Colonel Gracey Childers, of Clarksville, to succeed Colonel William C. Smith, deceased, as colonel of the First Tennessee regiment, now in the Philippine islands.

The legislature reassembles tomorrow. The commission on judicial reform has not yet completed its bill redistricting the state and will ask for more time.

The assessment bill is also incomplete, and the proposition will be made to take another recess. It is the general sentiment, however, that the legislature should proceed with work and not take another recess unless it is found absolutely necessary.

Reports to the insurance commissioner show that during 1898 fire insurance companies collected $2,023,795 in premiums in Tennessee and paid losses of $1,701,472. The net result is a loss of about $350,000 in the state, as the expenses eat up about one-third the premium receipts. In 1897 the net loss was $650,000.

Senate Confirms Nominations.

Washington, February 20.—The following nominations were today confirmed in the executive session of the senate:

Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, to be assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed William B. Howell.

Colonel Marcus P. Miller, Third artillery, to be brigadier general.

GEN. MILES SHOW DESIRE TO HEDGE

Commanding Officer Appears Before Board of Inquiry.

ADMITS FORMER EVIDENCE

Declares Interviews in New York Papers Were Wholly Incorrect.

MODIFIES A STATEMENT HE MADE

Judge Advocate Davis Asks the Witness Questions Which He Answers Freely and Without Reserve Apparently.

Washington, February 20.—The Miles court of inquiry today made a good start in its work. Calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army occupied a large part of the forenoon, and immediately thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at 3 o'clock.

General Miles's testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. He appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and buttons on the full-dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official." Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat and another of The New York Herald under date of February 1st, covering about the same ground.

Slow in Making Reply.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of February 1st that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed, and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to The Journal interview of December 23d was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a great deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each instance the question was pushed no further on this line.

Miles Denies Interviews.

When General Miles appeared before the court he was sworn and after stating his rank and office, he was asked about his statement before the war commission. He said he had made one, and upon Colonel Davis submitting a printed report of that statement, General Miles examined and approved it. Then he was questioned about the interviews, his replies being in the nature of denials as indicated.

Colonel Davis, recurring to the statement of General Miles before the war commission, asked him what his idea as to the beef supply for the army was when the war broke out. Replying General Miles said while his attention was occupied with weightier matters of mobilization and equipment of the troops, he felt confident that the usage of a hundred years would be followed and cattle herds would be shipped to the army in the tropics and killed there, just as they had been through the south during the civil war, in Texas and Mexico, where it was so hot that a soldier could not sit upon the rocks. He understood Cuba and Porto Rico were excellent grass countries, and cattle could be shipped and kept in prime condition.

He reviewed his action in cabling the department to send no more refrigerated beef to Porto Rico while he was there, finding it possible to use beef on the hoof.

General Miles said that he understood that our troops in Porto Rico were still being supplied with a form of refrigerated beef, although the country was as good a grass country as any in the world, and the cattle there were plenty and the Spanish troops drew all their meat supply from this source.

Colonel Davis asked if General Miles knew whether Porto Rico exported any cattle. Witness said it did to the number of several thousand, and they were fine cattle. Still, he understood that our troops were not only receiving refrigerator beef at the coast, but that it was being sent into the interior. The situation now, he said, was different from that during the war. Now, there were ice machines on shore. Then there was not ice enough for the hospitals.

Recurring to the expediency of feeding the troops hoof beef in Porto Rico, General Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed to the men next day.

"Do you think," continued Colonel Davis, "that the native beef would keep as well as the refrigerated beef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore."

"I am quite sure it would unless the refrigerated beef was chemically treated with preservatives. If it was treated so as to keep for seventy-two hours after coming out of the coolers of course it had the advantage of the native beef, so far as keeping goes."

What He Should Have Said.

General Miles, in his testimony, said his use of the phrase "pretense of experiment" in speaking of army beef was unfortunate. He disclaimed intention of any inference of fraud and said he should have said the refrigerated beef issue "was on theory of experiment" and a "very costly one."

He said he did not recollect whether Dr. Daly's report was volunteered or whether he had been ordered to investigate and report on the meat.

It was general talk among the officers at Ponce, General Miles continued, that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for seventy-two hours. Dr. Daly's, however, was the first official report.

General Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled,' and the like. He said that he should fix September 21st, the date of Dr. Daly's report, as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attendtion.

Colonel Gillespie took a hand in the inquiry when General Miles finished, describing the nauseating qualities of the canned and refrigerator beef.

"Did you, general, ever eat any of this beef?" Colonel Gillespie asked.

"I presume I did, about the time when we were at Ponce," said General Miles, with some hesitation. "Yes, I presume I did."

"Then," said Colonel Gillespie, "it has not such characteristic qualities as would permit you to detect it off hand?"

"No, sir."

Van Horne Follows Miles.

General Miles then left the witness chair and Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne, of the Thirteenth infantry, was sworn. He said he was at the outbreak of the war major of the Twenty-second infantry and was through the entire Cuban campaign. Witness said he had used all kinds—canned, corned, refrigerator and canned roast beef. He said the criticisms of the canned roast beef began early and were made often. It was objected to on the score of its lack of nutriment, its taste and its appearance. After the men got cooking utensils they stewed their canned beef. Before that they ate it from the can. Either way of serving it was bad enough and though none of it that witness remembered was actually spoiled, it was unpalatable, and the ground of constant complaint. Witness did not recollect that the large sick list of his regiment in Cuba had been laid at the time to the canned meat. The men were very debilitated, but he could not say whether the meat ought to be blamed or not. When the refrigerator beef arrived a large part of it was spoiled and the men continued to use the canned meat. The spoiled refrigerator beef was laid out on the hill for the buzzards. Several issues were lost in this way. Witness had eaten some of the refrigerator beef which arrived in camp untainted and found that good. The men ate it without complaint, and he had no reason to believe it was any different from the beef he had got at army posts in the states.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Minor, of the Sixth infantry, was the next witness. His regiment was among the first to leave Camp Thomas and to camp at Tampa. They reached Cuba and disembarked on June 22d. Canned roast beef was issued as a travel ration when they left Tampa, and until the end of the siege. It was replaced with refrigerated beef after the surrender. Meantime, he said, absolutely no other fresh meat could have been furnished during the siege.

Complaints Become General.

Complaints against the canned beef became general and marked about July 2d. He said he was using it and when opened it was apparently fresh, but stringy and absolutely without nourishment, and when cut it fell to pieces. The men could not and did not eat it.

"I believed then and believe now," he said, "that that beef had been used for making beef extract and the nutriment taken out. It appeared to have been boiled to pieces."

Colonel Minor said he knew nothing of the method of canned beef preparation. His regiment was in good condition until about July 3d, after which it deteriorated suddenly and generally. When they became weak and sick the men did not want meat.

Asked if during the siege he had made an effort to get other meat, he said he had not; that there was not a piece of paper in the command and they merely waited for what was brought up from behind, a distance of eleven miles. They had no discretion—no choice in the matter of rations.

Examined as to refrigerated beef, he declared it was excellent and satisfactory, and no complaints about it were heard. Only one quarter was spoiled. He was unable, he said, to detect any difference between the refrigerated beef issued in Cuba and that which had been issued at the posts in this country at which he had been stationed.

Major Henry Jackson, Third cavalry, who was with his regiment throughout the Santiago campaign, was called. He said his experience with the canned beef began aboard the transport en route for Cuba, and continued until his return to Montauk. Complaints commenced on the way down and continued without intermission. The men complained of the meat being stringy, tasteless and unpalatable. The officers had remarked the same thing to him and he agreed with them fully.

Colonel Davis asked if witness had made any effort to get different meat for his men. He replied that there was nothing to do but take what was issued. There was no requisition or other formality. All the rations that could be sent to the front with the limited transportaion facilities were sent. The men simply took what was sent them and officers and men fared alike.

When the fresh or refrigerated beef began to arrive after the capture of Santiago it was issued to the men. So far as witness observed it was good.

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BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
For Coughs and Colds.
Fac-Simile Signature of John L Brown & Son on every box.

The Grip Cure That Does Cure.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

HOUSE VOTES TO PAY SPAIN $20,000,000

Under Suspension of Rules Mr. Cannon Moves Passage of the Bill.

THE VOTE WAS 219 TO 34

Amendment Declaring Policy Toward Philippines Was Not Allowed.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS WERE PASSED

Senate Measure Reimbursing Governors for Money Spent Equipping Troops Is Adopted.

Washington, February 20.—This was suspension day in the house. Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent.

The senate amendments to a number of private pension bills were adopted. Mr. Grow, republican, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to pay the heirs of Samuel Tewksbury, of Scranton, Pa., $5,697 for a war claim and when consent was refused the speaker recognized him to move its passage, under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Maddox, democrat, of Georgia, opposed the bill on the ground that it was an unjust discrimination against a similar class of claims in the house. The bill was defeated—128 to 77—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Loud, republican, of California, moved the passage under suspension of the rules, of the senate bill to extend the uses of the mail service. The bill is to legalize the use of the return envelope and postal cards of the United States Economic Postage Association. This bill was also defeated—125 to 97, two-thirds having again failed to vote to suspend the rules.

Thursday was set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business subject to appropriation bills and the contested election case of Brown vs. Swanson, which Mr. Crumpacker, republican, of Indiana, gave notice he would again call upon that day.

Mr. Mahon, republican, of Pennsylvania, moved the passage under suspension of the senate bill to reimburse governors of states for expenses incurred by them in the organizing of volunteers for service in the war with Spain. Mr. Mahon said there were claims from the various states for this work aggregating over $3,000,000. Under existing law only $496,000 of these claims had been liquidated. The passage of this act was necessary for the settlement of the remainder. The house amendment, he said, would compel the governors of states to produce detailed vouchers and the reimbursement would be made through the government accounting offices.

Mr. Cooper, democrat, of Texas, urged that the bill should be amended so as to provide for the payment of expenses "incurred or paid," pointing out that in some cases there existed no state authority for the payment of such expenses and as a matter of fact the expenses had not been liquidated. Unanimous consent was refused for the adoption of this amendment, and Mr. Cooper expressed the hope that the conferees on the bill would see that it was incorporated. The bill was passed—155 to 15.

Bill To Pay Spain $20,000,000.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, was then recognized and by the direction of his committee, moved the passage under suspension of the rules, of the bill for the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain.

Mr. Dockery, democrat, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of the policy of the United States relative to the Philippines.

"Regular order," shouted a dozen members on the republican side.

"By directions of the appropriations committee," said Mr. Cannon, "I am directed to decline the accept that amendment."

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that a few days ago, when the appropriation was stricken from the sundry civil bill, he had predicted that a way would be found within the rules to pass it. In his opinion nine-tenths of the members of the house favored it.

Mr. Dockery again asked unanimous consent for the consideration of his amendment, which he said was a combination of the McEnery and Bacon resolutions. Again Mr. Cannon objected.

Mr. Clayton, democrat, of Alabama, said he did not think the president and the peace commissioners had been wise in insisting upon the cession of the Philippines, but since the treaty was concluded, he had believed that there was but one thing to do—to ratify the treaty. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, upon whose objection the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, declared he would vote against it with great pleasure. He was opposed to it because he believed it wrong in principle and infamous in execution. He was not afraid of giving offense to some effete and decaying monarchy of the old world. He declared that the administration was a soldier of fortune. It lacked the nerve and pluck to declare its purpose. Micawber-like, it was waiting for something to turn up. The war begun for humanity had degradated into a war of bloody extermination that would disgrace the pages of history.

Stands by His Conviction.

Mr. Wheeler criticised the methods of the appropriations committee and in conclusion declared he would stand by what he believed to be right.

Mr. Cannon concluded the debate with a brief speech, emphasizing the idleness of a declaration of policy at this time, when our troops were fighting to preserve orders. When the authority of the United States was acknowledged, then, with due regard to our own self-respect, having in mind our own best interests, as well as those of the Filipinos, we could decide what to do.

"When that time arrives," interposed Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, "are we to move out and let those people govern themselves?" (Loud jeers from the republican side greeted this interruption.)

"Ah, my friend," answered Mr. Cannon, "a declaration of what might be our policy under future circumstances would be like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, useful only to the people who are now in arms against the United States." (Loud and long applause.)

The vote was then taken by a yea and nay vote upon the demand of Mr. Wheeler. The bill was passed 219 to 34.

The following members voted no: Baird of Louisiana, Ball of Texas, Bartlett of Georgia, Bland of Missouri, Brewer of Alabama, Broussard of Louisiana, Brucker of Michigan, Brundidge of Arkansas, Clark of Missouri, Cooney of Missouri, Cooper of Texas, Cox of Tennessee, Davis of Florida, Dearmond, of Missouri, DeGraffenreid of Texas, Griggs of Georgia, Handy of Delaware, Hay of Virginia, Howard of Georgia, Hunter of Illinois, Kitchen of North Carolina, McCulloch of Arkansas, McDowell of Ohio, Norton of Ohio, Rixey of Virginia, Robb of Missouri, Strait of South Carolina, Talbert of South Carolina, Tate of Georgia, Vandiver of Missouri, Wheeler of Kentucky, democrats; Baker of Illinois, Castle of California, populists, and Hartman of Montana, silver republican.

The house then, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

ARMY BILL IS LAID ASIDE.

Hawley Secures the Reading of Measure and Then Accommodates Quay.

Washington, February 20.—During almost six hours this afternoon the passage of the appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being largely consumed by Mr. Butler, populist, of North Carolina, and Mr. Pettigrew, silver republican, of South Dakota, in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to a vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. An agreement was reached to vote on the bill again tomorrow.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed, 44 to 26, this making the army bill the unfinished business.

It is agreed that this action disposes finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session. The reading of the army bill was then begun and at the conclusion of the reading of the bill Mr. Quay asked unanimous consent that the army bill be laid aside temporarily and that the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill be resumed. There was no objection.

A bill was passed amending an act providing for the change of time and place of holding the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Texas.

When the postoffice appropriation bill was called up Mr. Butler proposed an amendment reducing the amount paid the railways for the transortation of mail from $33,275,000 to $30,500,000, and that the postmaster general be directed to reduce the amounts thus paid to railroads by 10 per cent after July 1, 1899. The amendment was not acted upon.

Mr. Tillman offered an amendment that star route contractors be required to collect from any deposit in boxes erected along their routes mail matter, the boxes to be maintained by the people along the route. The amendment was agreed to.

A senate bill passed providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in Selma, Ala., at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

At 6:15 the senate went into executive session and at 6:30 adjourned.

SCHLEY SIMPLY OBEYED ORDERS SAMPSON SENT

Continued from First Page.

coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

Santiago Speaks for Itself, He Says.

Admiral Schley speaks of the difficulty of doing anything with the insurgents and refers to the manner in which Lieutenant Blue took three days to secure information.

As to the battle of Santiago Admiral Schley says the facts of that contest speak for themselves. He quotes from his official report to Sampson in which he congratulated the commander of the squadron and said "the victory seems big enough for all of us." He asks the committee to contrast his reports and those of Sampson containing references to himself and continues:

"As to all this criticism of my course prior to the discovery by me on May 29th of Cervera's fleet, whether from Admiral Sampson or the department, none of it has ever been made by either to me; and I never heard a word of it from any one until after the battle with that fleet; although more than five weeks had passed since the alleged 'reprehensible conduct' had occurred.

"Although Admiral Sampson used this language to the secretary concerning me on the 10th day of July (just one week after the battle) he has never, to this day, in any manner or to any extent, intimated to me any disapprobation or made to me any criticisms of my conduct of the flying squadron."

Admiral Schley then submits a long detailed statement of the facts he summarized in the foregoing, which is in reply to a request by Chairman Hale, of the naval committee. It gives the dispatches and orders received by Schley and describes the conditions in which the ships had to coal, as well as the sailing for Santiago. He also refers to the doubts that arose as to the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago after he had arrived off that port. Captain Sigsbee stated verbally that he had been close into port several times and there were no indications that the enemy was present and he doubted its arrival there.

The commanding officer of the Harvard reported that he did not have coal enough to reach any home base, and could not steam beyond twenty-four or thirty hours, which, the admiral says, forced him to send the Harvard to Kingston. The Yale and Minneapolis could reach Key West and the St. Paul could remain at most off the port for but two days. The Brooklyn, Iowa and Massachusetts were fairly well off with coal, but the Texas, Marblehead and Vixen were considerably reduced. The projecting sponsons of the Texas and Marblehead made it dangerous to coal them alongside the collier with any swell on the open sea.

"It was this situation," says the statement, "coupled with the conclusion that the Spanish squadron might have touched at Cienfuegos and re-enforced by the fact that Sigsbee had not seen them, and that the pilot, Nunez, was strongly impressed with the doubt that this squadron could enter the port, which occasioned my telegram of May 27th."

He then states that the chief engineer of the collier, after much hard work, disconnected the broken engine while the ship was in tow and the sea moderating, orders were given to cast off the tow line after about three hourse steaming west.

Sigsbee Confirms Statement.

Captain Sigsbee is quoted as confirming the opinion as to the difficulty of coaling off Santiago. He gives the details of the absolute location of the Spanish squadron inside the harbor on May 29th, which discovery was, the admiral says, the result of a determination to satisfy himself fully before leaving for the west. On the 31st he made a reconnoissance "to develop the enemy's position and incidentally to injure or destroy, if possible, the Colon, moored well up in the harbor." The question of the presence of the enemy determined, he decided not to risk serious disablement until re-enforcements arrived.

Admiral Schley quotes the department's dispatch of May 29th in these words:

"The department looks to you to ascertain the fact of the presence of the enemy, and that the enemy, if in the harbor at Santiago, should not leave without decisive action.

Commenting on this, the admiral says:

> In obedience to the above order, and without any further order or instruction from anyone, I did ascertain the fact that the enemy was at Santiago, and the enemy did not leave without a decisive conflict.

Detailing the events connected with the battle of July 3d, he says that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship:

"Disregard movements of the commander in chief," and steamed eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present, and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command.

"Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to 'clear ship for action.' Then followed the signal, 'close action,' and this by the signal, 'the enemy escaping to westward.' Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed, and 'changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn, heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward and between them and the Spanish vessels.

"Instant decision," he continues, "was therefore necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if she had turned towards the Spanish fleet, now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed them to the concentrated fire of our squadron. The result of this maneuver was that in thirty minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles. * * * All the vessels of the enemy's fleet were a little forward the Brooklyn's beam when they turned towards the beach on fire. At the final capture of the Colon, at 1:15 p. m., the Brooklyn was nearest, the Oregon next and then the Texas and the Vixen. The New York arrived at 2:23 p. m., and the commander in chief assumed command of the squadron. Signals were made from the Brooklyn to the squadron until all the signal halyards were shot away and then by the Meyers army code."

"On May 31st I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blockading the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it was worthy of commendation at that time, I have always failed to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

America's Greatest Medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it was originated and is still prepared by competent, experienced and educated pharmacists from the best known alterative, diuretic, anti-bilious remedies and stomach tonics, by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other remedies and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla merit peculiar to itself. It has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It has accomplished many a marvelous cure when all other medicines failed, and even when cure seemed impossible,—and really was impossible by any other medicine than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has effected wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, psoriasis, blood poisoning, boils, pimples, rheumatism, catarrh and other troubles originating in or promoted by impure state or low condition of the blood. It has cured thousands of cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, gastritis, catarrh in the stomach and other kindred troubles. It has given nerve, brain and mental strength in cases of nervous prostration and nervous debility, cured that tired feeling and loss of appetite.

Rice Plantations Inundated.

Charleston, S. C., February 20.—News comes from Georgetown that freshets in the Santee, Great Pee Dee, Waccamaw, Black and Sampit rivers are inundating the rice plantations on the upper rivers, and all field work is necessarily abandoned for a time.

1887—11,894,000
1895—19,526,000
1896—21,973,000
1897—22,585,000

The ever-increasing popularity and the pre-eminence of Apollinaris can be inferred from the foregoing quantities bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia.

THE TIMES, LONDON, speaking of APOLLINARIS, says:

These figures are more eloquent than words.

DIVISION HOSPITAL GOES TO AUGUSTA

Macon People Thought It Would Be Made Permanent.

IT IS VERY WELL EQUIPPED

Will Not Be Removed Until Troops Leave Macon.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE RESUMES WEDNESDAY

Physicians Pronounce It Perfectly Safe for Students To Return—General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The division hospital will be moved to Augusta. This was announced today by Brigadier General W. J. McKee, now in command of the troops here. It was thought by the citizens of Macon that the hospital would be made a permanent institution here, but it seems that they will be disappointed. The hospital was established here last November, when the troops first came. It is one of the best in the country and it is said to be the best equipped. All of the surgeons here state that Macon is the best location for a large hospital, but the government authorities deem it otherwise and have ordered it moved to Augusta.

The move will not take place, however, until after the last of the troops have left the city. General McKee stated to a representative of The Constitution today that he had received notice of his discharge, which would take effect on the 15th of March. The troops are to be mustered out on the 9th and he will remain here until the 15th, closing up the affairs of his department.

Yager Bound Over.

Charles Yager, the young man who was arrested several days ago on a charge of obtaining goods under a fictitious name and violating the postal laws, was given a hearing before Commissioner L. M. Erwin this morning. He was represented by his attorney, Mr. Claud Estes. In his statement Yager said that he wrote the letters, but he had no intention of defrauding anybody, or violating the postal laws. Commissioner Erwin decided, however, that it was necessary to bind him over to the United States court and fixed the bond at $300. His father immediately signed the bond and the young man was allowed to go.

The case will come up at the next session of the United States court, which will convene at an early date. Mr. Estes, his attorney, states that he will make every effort to clear the young man.

Wesleyan College.

Wesleyan Female college will open its doors again Wednesday, after a vacation of three weeks, on account of scarlatina. The building has been thoroughly fumigated and is pronounced safe by the physicians and inspectors. The young ladies will begin to return tomorrow and it is expected that nearly all of the former students will be back at their studies by next Monday.

Masons To Banquet.

The Masons of the city will give a grand banquet at the Masonic temple Wednesday night. Everything has been arranged for the occasion, which will no doubt be an enjoyable one. Grand Commander A. W. Walton, of Rome, will be present, as will other prominent Masons from all parts of the state. Speeches will be delivered by several prominent Masons. Past Grand Commander C. M. Wiley will be presented with a jewel, voted him by the commandery of the state.

Washington's Birthday.

The schools of the city and county will close on Wednesday, in honor of Washington's birthday. Appropriate exercises will be held at all of the schools. The programme at the Gresham High school will be especially interesting and all of the parents of the school children are invited to attend. The banks, postoffice and other public institutions will be closed for the day.

Officers To Be Mustered Out.

The officers of General McKee's staff will be mustered out at the same time as the general, and those who are in the regular army will return to their commands. There are four negro first lieutenants in the Seventh and Tenth Immunes who were noncommissioned officers in the regular army, and these will be returned to their commands. It is understood that they will apply for a discharge from the army, but it is thought that they will have to serve out the term of their enlistment. The mustering officers are still at work and will try to get the regiments out of service sooner than the date set if possible.

Farmers Behind.

The farmers in this section are far behind with their crops. The wet weather and recent freeze has made it almost an impossibility for them to do any work, and it is expected that the crops will be late mainly on this account. Very few farmers are coming into the city these days on account of the roads, and those who come report that nearly all of the oats are killed, and it will be necessary to replant them. The guano merchants here have experienced a dull season, several of them stating that there was no demand at all for fertilizers, and it looks as if the farmers in this section will plant this year without using any at all.

At the Courthouse.

The certiorari docket was called in the superior court this morning. Nothing of importance was done. Tomorrow the motion docket will be called and the appearance docket on Wednesday.

In the city court this morning Adam Hill was tried on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and of pointing a pistol at another. He was acquitted.

Judge Emory Speer and the officials of the United States court are expected to return to the city tomorrow, and resume the session of the United States court next Monday. As soon as Judge Speer returns Mr. John R. Cooper, attorney for John Holloway and Tom Smith, charged with murder, will endeavor to get the men out on bond.

Schools To Close on June 2d.

At a meeting of the board of public schools tonight, it was decided to close the schools of the city of Macon, and county of Bibb, on June 2d, which is two weeks earlier than usual. The term is thus shortened because of the cut off of the school fund by the legislature. It was preferred to shorten the term rather than reduce the salaries of teachers. Mrs. Ralston was elected a supernumerary in place of Miss Irene Winship, resigned.

Death of Miss Peeler.

Miss Sarah Alice Peeler died yesterday at the residence of her father, on Oglethorpe street, after a lingering illness with consumption. Miss Peeler was well known in Macon, and had many friends. The funeral services were held from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment was at Fort Hill cemetery. Rev. George Matthews officiated.

Death of Mrs. Glover.

Mrs. Georgia Glover, a well-known lady of Macon, died this morning at her residence on Coleman avenue, after a long illness with pneumonia. Mrs. Glover was about fifty years old, and leaves several children to mourn her loss. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning from the residence, and the remains will be carried to Twiggs county for interment.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. A. A. Murphey, of Barnesville, is in the city today.

Several of the local teachers will attend the national education association, which meets in Los Angeles, Cal., next July.

The City of Macon is expected to arrive in a few days.

The hospital association will send out a letter in a few days thanking the people for the donations made.

The county commissioners will hold their regular meeting tomorrow morning.

The regular session of the city council will be held tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Plant have returned from New York.

Mrs. A. L. Miller, of Macon, had an unpleasant experience last week in New York state from the cold and snow. She had been to West Point to visit her son, who is a student there. She left on Monday morning for New York city, and her train became snowbound, and did not reach New York until Tuesday afternoon. During all this time Mrs. Miller and the other passengers were without food, and, not only suffered from hunger, but from the extreme cold, as the fuel became nearly exhausted.

RESIGNS THE SUPERINTENDENCY

Captain Johnson Leaves Waycross Air-Line—Mr. Bonnyman Succeeds.

Waycross, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Captain L. Johnson, superintendent of the Waycross Air-Line railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, which has been accepted, and the position tendered to Mr. Alex Bonnyman, who has accepted the same.

Captain Johnson retires with the good wishes of every one connected with the new organization, and will in future devote his entire time and attention to the demands of his increasing lumber and mill interests and other business. Mr. Bonnyman is at present roadmaster and chief engineer of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railway Company, a thoroughly practicably railroad man, about thirty years of age, who has had years of experience upon different lines in all departments of railroading, and who possesses every qualification necessary to make him a most efficient superintendent of the Waycross Air-Line railroad, and who, among other things, will give his attention at once to improving the physical condition of the road from Waycross to Douglass.

SATILLA RIVER IS ON A TEAR.

High Water Affects the Trade of Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The Satilla river, that flows two miles from this city, is on a regular jag. It is fuller than it has been in many years. It is reported that there is not a single bridge for fifty miles above and below this city where the stream can be crossed, excepting, of course, the railroad trestles. This shuts off a large trade from our city. The correspondent is informed that for the first time since the Waltertown bridge was built, ten or twelve years ago, it is entirely covered by water. Settlers from that locality say that the waters are fully two feet higher than ever before in their recollection. The Waycross Air-Line trestle is only three or four feet above the water.

Hon. Samuel Johnson, with his usual liberality and thoughtfulness, has donated four carloads of wood to the needy poor in Waycross during the cold weather.

It is a source of satisfaction and gratification to know that Captain L. Johnson will continue in his office as superintendent of the Waycross Air-Line railroad and that Mr. F. M. Hawkins will continue as auditor and traffic manager. They are both progressive men and are in the right place.

JACKSON KNOWS HIM NOT.

"Missionary Marsdon" Does Not Belong in Butts County.

Jackson, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The special from Cusseta, Ga., in your issue of the 17th, giving an account of how some of the faithful had lost some of their hard-earned cash on a fraud claiming to represent the Red Cross Society, does the town of Jackson an injustice. Jackson may have some men whom to send out to "any old place" as missionaries would redound to her good, but "Marsdon" is none of ours; we have never heard of him before and this is to put all and singular on notice that owing to bad weather and scarcity of money the average Jackson citizen would walk around three blocks to dodge a missionary of any sort.

The February term of Butts superior court is postponed till August. Judge Reagan took this step partly on account of bad weather and for the reason that there is not enough money to pay the court expenses.

Hon. T. J. Dempsey returned from Washington, D. C., last Monday.

Mr R N. Etheridge has just returned from New Orleans, where he has been for several days "taking in" the Mardi Gras.

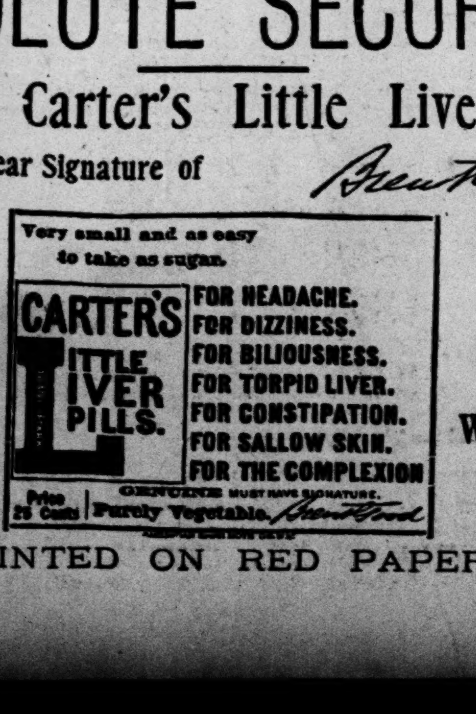
Under the presidency of Professor J. S. Johnson the Jackson institute is doing some of the best work since its organization. Considerably over 200 pupils are enrolled and every branch is presided over by a competent and faithful instructor. Many families from the country have come to Jackson in order that their children could have the benefit of this school and the future for it is indeed bright.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.



Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

RABUN JAIL HAS NO PRISONERS NOW

The Only Two That Were in It Bored Out.

MADE A HOLE IN THE WALL

Then Made Their Escape with Great Ease.

LEFT NOTES FOR THE JAIL OFFICERS

One of the Escapes Told Where His Mail Was To Be Forwarded if Any Came.

Clayton, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Alic Coffee and S. A. Ammons, who have for some time been confined in jail here, the former on a charge of assault with intent to murder one William Metcalf, the latter on a charge of simple larceny, made their escape last night by boring through the jail wall with a bit with a handle of their own making, out of a chip or small piece of wood.

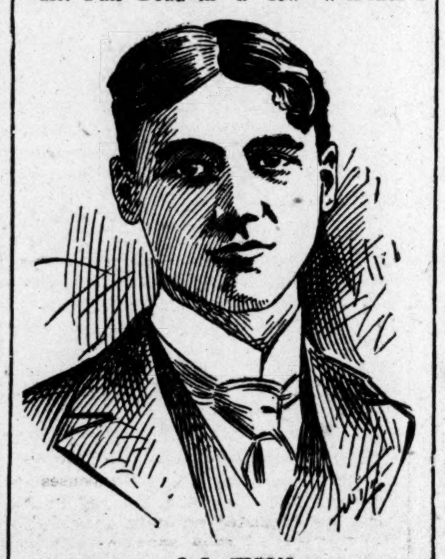
They left a letter, in which Coffee stated that he did not wish to be tried at our approaching court next week, but would return when court adjourned and make his bond ready for trial in August. Ammons, in this letter, gave instructions to the postmaster to forward his mail hereafter to Cullawhee, Jackson county, N. C., and made no promise that he would return. This leaves our jail without an occupant.

CELEBRATED ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Demosthenian Society's Celebration in Athens.

Athens, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—This morning at the university chapel the Demonsthenian Society celebrated its ninety-eighth anniversary with appropriate exercises, which were opened with prayer by Rev. Troy Beatty, rector of Emanuel Episcopal church.

Mr. Fair Dodd in a few well-chosen words, introduced the orator of the day, Mr. J. L. Tison, of Allenville, S. C., a member of the junior class of the university, who spoke of "The Anglo-Saxon and His Character."



J. L. TISON.

Mr. Tison, after paying high tribute to the Anglo-Saxon, said that one of his most distinguishing traits was his intense love of of home, of family and his reverence for woman. He also spoke of the love of the Anglo-Saxon for possession and outlined the onward march of the race. He spoke of his love of freedom, of his just and equitable government of inferiors, and of his contributions to the progress of self-government. His tribute to Anglo-Saxon civilization was eloquent and his argument conclusive.

The exercises were witnessed by a large and cultured audience and Mr. Tison was warmly congratulated by all.

AN INDUSTRY AT FORT VALLEY.

The Making of Crates and Baskets for the Shipment of Fruits.

Fort Valley, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The mammoth storage rooms of the Georgia Fruit Packing Company at this place have been completed. President Tatman has determined to supply the demand of the Georgia fruit growers for crates and baskets. The building is 160x60 feet, and has three and a half floors. The factory employs about 100 hands, and during the busy part of the past season worked night and day with a force of 270 employees. This great enterprise owes its growth and success in a large measure to Mr. W. S. Tatman, who has been president since 1895. When he took charge our peach men were paying 25 cents for crates; now they buy them at 11 cents. The firm sold half a million crates and three million baskets; besides they handled many berry crates, climax baskets and miscellaneous items. A full description of this huge enterprise would be interesting, though prolix. For heretofore Georgians have known nothing of this work.

Apropos of the peach business, the present cold weather may play havoc with this year's crop. Opinion is divided as to its effect so far. Some of the best authorities say that the fruit is killed.

Dr. O. G. Singleton, who has been so ill with pneumonia for the past month, is now considered out of danger.

WALTON SUPERIOR COURT.

Several Important Cases To Come Up This Week.

Loganville, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—This morning the Walton county superior court convened in Monroe with Judge Richard Russell presiding and C. H. Brand as solicitor general. A number of important matters will come before the grand jury and several important cases will be tried, among the number being that of Lem Etchison for the killing of Henry Wilson, which act was committed during last December. Etchison will put up a plea of insanity. Other cases of importance will come up during the week, among which are several forgery cases and assaults.

MERCHANTS WILL BE PREPARED.

To Present Their Side of the Case to the Commission.

Newnan, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The merchants of this place and of other towns along the line of the Atlanta and West Point railroad are manifesting much interest in the citation of Chairman Trammell, of the railroad commission, for the Atlanta and West Point to show cause why the road should not be put in the first class. At this point, the board of trade—J. A. Hunter, chairman—has taken up the matter, and the merchants' side of the question will be placed before the commission in a strong light.

The placing of the road in the first class means that it could collect only the standard rate of freight tariff, which would be a reduction of 10 per cent on its schedule of freight rates now in force. It is estimated that this reduction will mean about $25,000 saved to the merchants along the line every year, and consequently, that much to the people. Strenuous efforts will be made by the board of trade at this place to have the road put in the first class, and it is expected to be re-enforced by the earnest cooperation of all places on the road. The merchants are endeavoring to secure, or have secured, ex-Governor Atkinson to represent them at the hearing before the commission, which will take place on the 28th of the present month.

PLAYED WITH DYNAMITE.

TWO BOYS COME TO GRIEF IN A GOLD MINE.

One Loses Both His Eyes and the Other One Was Badly Injured.

Villa Rica, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Three boys named Sewell, Griffin and Causey, went to the Southern States gold mine yesterday and went down into the shaft and found a loaded hole, left there by the miners the day before.

Griffin took up a large hammer used in driving steel, and struck the dynamite a heavy blow which caused an explosion. Griffin's hands were almost torn off and his eyes put out. Sewell's face is full of pieces of rock. The boys are alive and the chances are good for their recovery.

ORDERED SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Government Thinks Price Too High for Lighthouse Site.

Savannah, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—An order of court was received here today today dismissing the suit of the United States against Jacob Rauers, condemnation proceedings for lighthouse purposes. While the order does not state the reason for the dismissal of the suit, it is presumed, and there seems to be good reason for the presumption, and that it was dismissed at the instance of the treasury department, at Washington, which does not care to pay the heavy price for the land wanted, that was awarded by the board of appraisers. It will be remembered that the government desired to condemn a small piece of land of St. Catherine's island, off the Georgia coast, for the purpose of putting up a lighthouse. After taking the testimony a board of appraisers awarded Mr. Rauers $100,000, as the price of the strip to be taken, the value of the whole island as a game reserve being put at $200,000. Thinking, no doubt, that the court might uphold the award, or a large part of it, the government authorities seem to have come to the conclusion that that figure is too much to pay for a lighthouse site, and the result of the matter is the withdrawal of the suit without prejudice to the government.

AN AUDITORIUM IN SAVANNAH.

Meeting of Citizens Last Night To Start the Movement.

Savannah, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—At a meeting of prominent and influential citizens held tonight, steps were taken looking to the constructing in Savannah of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000 people. Mr. B. A. Denmark, the well-known lawyer and banker, presided at the meeting, and he will be the chairman of the committee of nine appointed for the purpose of formulating a plan looking to the securing of such a building as is desired. No subscriptions were taken tonight, but all present were enthusiastic and expressed a willingness to subscribe liberally. The committee will report to another meeting, which is to be called by the chairman within a few days.

Resigned the Captaincy.

Savannah, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Colonel Jordan F. Brooks tonight resigned his position as captain of the Savannah Cadets, which he has held for years, to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of the First Georgia volunteer infantry. The Cadets passed a complimentary resolution to Colonel Brooks thanking him for the many services rendered that command, which has long been considered the best drilled organization in the south.

It is a fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best medicine money can buy, does cure scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism and other diseases due to impure blood after other remedies failed.

JUDGE HART TO GRAND JURY.

Instructed Them To Indict the Blind Tigers if Possible.

Greenesboro, Ga., February 20.—(Special.) Greene superior court convened this morning, Judge John T. Hart presiding. Several visiting attorneys are present, among the number being Hons. Calvin George and W. R. Mustin, of Madison. The charge of Judge Hart to the grand jury was unusually comprehensive, touching upon many matters of interest to the people of the county. He was especially earnest in his appeal to the jury to use all honorable endeavors to indict the blind tigers, who are so flagrantly violating the prohibition law. He assured the jury that should witnesses refuse to testify he will send them to jail. It is certain the court will stand by the grand jury if they will but tackle the tigers.

Hon. Robert L. McWhorter, who is seventy-nine years of age and who will celebrate his golden wedding next Wednesday, is foreman of the grand jury. Judge Hart will excuse Major McWhorter that day so that he can be present at the celebration of the important event.

The criminal cases of this term of court are of minor importance.

Found Her Baby Dead.

Athens, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning when Mittie McLeavy, a white woman living on Cleveland avenue, awoke she found her six-months-old baby dead in bed. She could not account for its death, and for a while there were rumors of foul play, as the little babe was apparently well the night before. Coroner Rogers summoned a jury and held an inquest. No evidence could be found that indicated foul play and the jury returned a verdict that the child came to its death from natural causes.

Has a New Fireproof Vault.

Athens, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Clarke county is to have a new fire proof vault in the courthouse building for the use of the clerk and ordinary in preserving the records of the county. The material for the new vault began arriving today. It will cost about $600.

REMOVAL OF BAIRD, THE INSPECTOR

It Is Said H. Clay Evans Did Not Like Him.

THIS CAUSED THE CHANGE

Caused a Great Deal of Talk in Chattanooga.

ST. LOUIS MAN TAKES BAIRD'S PLACE

While He Is Retired to the List of Field Inspectors—A Georgia Society in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—William C. Baird, who has been inspector-in-charge of this division of the postoffice department, was today removed, and ordered back to the list of field inspectors. Paul E. Williams, who has been in the St. Louis division as an inspector, takes Mr. Baird's place.

An order direct from Washington did the work, but all of the local republican politicians are guessing as to the real reason behind the change.

"There is nothing in the change further than is shown on its face. It is only one of the ordinary incidents of the inspector's service." This is what Mr. Williams, who arrived here today, had to say of the matter.

But Mr. Williams was not the only man in the city who had something to say on the subject. It appears that Hon. H. Clay Evans, who is now pension commissioner, but who was, while in congress, a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads, has not looked with favor upon Mr. Baird. It is even intimated that Mr. Baird was persona non grata to Mr. Evans. Certain it is that it came to the ears of Mr. Evans that Mr. Baird was not friendly to his ideas and schemes. Mr. Evans, being at Washington, and in on the ground floor, so to speak, is supposed to have watched an opportunity to present the warm end of the situation to Mr. Baird.

Mr. Williams, who comes to take his place, is known to be a popular man with the administration. When the democratic incumbent of the office, G. M. Whiteside, was asked to resign, it was the intention of the administration to give him the local office. Indeed, he was sent here from Cincinnati to take charge of the situation. After a great deal of hard work Baird's friends landed him in the position, and he has been regarded as a very capable official. If there is anything wrong in his official affairs, it has not come to light; neither has it been suggested.

Mr. Baird has been called to Washington since his appointment, and put in charge of important work, for which he was highly complimented.

Some very racy developments are expected from the change.

A Georgia Society.

Under the auspices of a number of leading Chattanoogans, a Georgia Society will be organized in time to take part in the dedication of the Georgia monuments at Chickamauga park. This exercise is now billed to take place during the month of May.

The society will be a permanent institution, and is destined to play quite a part in the affairs of the city. There are approximately 250 Georgians in this city, all of whom are prominent in the affairs of business and society. They have long been leaders in all public enterprises, but have never acted together in any one matter. A short time since, however, a committee, consisting of B. L. Goulding, chairman, I. C. Mansfield and J. L. Price, was appointed to perfect an organization.

This they have well in hand, and it has been decided to call the first meeting six weeks before the time set for the dedication of the Georgia monuments. The committee proposes to take charge of the entertainment of the Georgians and introduce them to the Kentucky colonels who will be here at the same time

After this, it is proposed to make the organization a very live affair, and a celebration will be held annually at the national park, at which the Georgia monuments will be decorated, and all visiting Georgians made to feel at home. Club rooms will be secured.

An interesting and amusing feature presented itself when the committee sought a bank in which to make its deposits. It was agreed that the money ought to go into a bank that employed a Georgian. A careful canvass of the city banks showed that, out of the sixty-seven bank employees of Chattanooga, there was not a single native Georgian. All other walks of life and professions are represented, and the Georgians are among the wealthiest people here.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Annual Banquet of the Order in Savannah Last Night.

Savannah, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The annual banquet of the Sons of the Revolution took place this evening at the De Soto hotel and was a most enjoyable affair. The speakers and the toasts responded to were as follows:

"The City of Savannah," Samuel B. Adams; "The Navy of the United States," Captain John R. F. Tattnall; "The Army of the United States," General W. W. Gordon; "The Founders of Georgia," Charles S. Wylly; "Georgia in the Revolution," Walter G. Charlton; "Women of the Revolution," Colonel P. W. Meldrim.

Colonel John Screven, president of the society, presided at the table and introduced the speakers.

Young Ladies' Publication.

Athens, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The young ladies at Lucy Cobb institute will publish an annual this year, and a great deal of the literary matter for the publication has already been prepared. At an early date a spelling bee will be arranged by the young ladies for the benefit of the Lucy Cobb annual. At this spelling bee the Lucy Cobb young ladies will spell against a number of married men in this city.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Athens, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. R. K. Pridgeon, aged sixty years, was stricken with paralysis last night at her home in this city and the stroke will probably prove fatal.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL DELIVERY.

The Sunday Constitution has, heretofore, not taken subscriptions to The Sunday Constitution only for local delivery, but we have arranged to deliver The Sunday Constitution just as the Daily to any address in the city for only $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months—payable in advance. Subscribers may in this way have The Sunday Constitution delivered to their homes without the Daily; or, if they desire, they may have both the Daily and the Sunday.

Those desiring delivery to begin with next Sunday's Constitution should send in their subscriptions promptly.

Winter SHOES Winter SHOES Winter SHOES

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

By Buying Good, Heavy Sole Footwear! - - -

Invisible Cork-Sole Shoes for Men.

New Heavy Sole Shoes for Women.

Winter Shoes for Everybody.

In cold, wet weather you should wear good heavy sole Shoes. Come here for the best. - - - - -

R. C. BLACK,

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall Street.

A. W. FARLINGER'S

CANNED VEGETABLE DEP'T

Dunbar's Artichokes, per dozen	$5 50
Asparagus T.ps, per dozen	2 75
Asparagus, per dozen	$2 75 to 4 35
Baked Beans, 1s, per dozen	1 05
Baked Beans, 2s, per dozen	1 65
Baked Beans, 3s, per dozen	2 20
Red Kidney Beans, per dozen	1 00
Stringless Beans, per dozen	1 75
Lima Beans, per dozen	95
Corn Sugar, per dozen	1 10
Corn Main Sugar, per dozen	1 65
Okra, per dozen	1 15
Okra and Tomatoes, per dozen	1 00
Early June Peas, per dozen	1 05
Sifted June Peas, per dozen	1 50
Extra Sifted June Peas, per dozen	2 00
Pumpkins, per dozen	1 50
Squash, per dozen	1 50
Succotash, per dozen	1 50
Tomatoes (Virginia), per dozen	75
Tomatoes, fancy Delawares, per dozen	90
Tomatoes, 3 lb. N. J., per dozen	1 10

Special drives this week on Sugar Corn at, per dozen, $1.00.

Only department grocery store in the south.

Special attention given to mail orders.

A. W. FARLINGER,

FANCY GROCER, 321-323 PEACHTREE STRFET.

MURRAY HILL CLUB
VERY OLD
WHISKEY

Others Imitate

The package, the label and the advertising, but they can't imitate the whiskey : : : : : :

MURRAY HILL CLUB

Stands today an unrivaled whiskey.

Sold by prominent dealers everywhere. Beware of imitations and refilled bottles.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,

Cincinnati, O.

MURRAY HILL CLUB
VERY OLD
WHISKEY

COMBINE BUYING WHISKIES.

PRICE OF DISTILLERY OUTPUT IN THE HANDS OF A FEW.

Two Hundred Thousand Barrels Have Been Purchased by the Syndicate.

Louisville, Ky., February 20.—The Courier-Journal will say tomorrow that the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company is not only buying distilleries, but large quantities of whisky. Many distillers and brokers have suspected that the combine would do this, but it was not known until yesterday that any whiskies had been actually bought by the company.

It is now stated that buyers who have been making big investments in whiskies during the last two months are the representatives of the combine. Wolf & Co., of Chicago, and the National Distributing Company, of Cincinnati, have probably been the biggest buyers. Although both firms have bought a great deal of goods with their own money, it is said that they have also done considerable buying for the combine.

A leading broker says that he knows positively that the combine has purchased no less than 175,000 or 200,000 barrels of whisky.

A prominent distiller also said that the combine was buying big lots of whisky.

"The men at the head of the concern would be foolish if they did not do so," said he. "Prices are rapidly going up. With the whisky in their hands and with the ability to limit the production, they can sway the price at their will and will realize enormous profits."

Restraining Order Granted.

Thomasville, Ga., February 20.—Special.)—Judge Hansell today granted a restraining order in favor of the Thomasville, Tifton and Gulf Railroad Company against the Georgia Northern Railroad Company, restraining the last company from interfering with the first named, or from further proceedings toward building their road from Moultrie to Thomasville, until the hearing, which is set for the 10th of March next.

Public Debate at Demorest.

Demorest, Ga., February 20.—(Special.)—The first public debate given by the Protropian society of the J. S. Green College was held at the bank hall Saturday night. The question: "Resolved, That the present tendency of the United States government to depart from the Monroe doctrine is an advanced movement, in compliance with the demands of the age," was ably discussed by Messrs. Ernest Rosser and Rev. Hawkins for the affirmative and Messrs. Edward Rosser and Pemberton Cooley, contra. A good audience were in attendance and were well entertained. Colonel Charles L. Bass, Rev. William Hart and J. S. Adams constituted the board of judges, and gave a decision in favor of the negative.

Railroad Held Responsible.

Washington, February 20.—The case of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company vs. John Henry Clayton was decided by the United States supreme court today in Mr. Clayton's favor.

The case grew out of the destruction by fire of 400 bales of cotton which had been consigned to the care of the railroad company.

The fire occurred after the cotton had been delivered on the wharf at New Orleans, and a steamship company which was to carry the cotton to Liverpool had been notified of its delivery there. The effect of the court's opinion is to hold the railroad company liable.

New Hungarian Cabinet.

Budapest, February 20.—The emperor-king, Francis Joseph, has entrusted Koloman de Szell with the task of forming a new Hungarian cabinet in succession to the ministry presided over by Baron Banffy, who announced on Saturday last the minister's intention of resigning at the close of the parliamentary session. Koloman de Szell was minister of finance from 1875 to 1879.

SEVEN WITNESSES EXAMINED.

MRS. ROGERS TELLS OF DEATH OF HER MOTHER, MRS. ADAMS.

Barnet's Attending Physician Declares Heart Disease Was the Cause of His Demise.

New York, February 20.—Seven witnesses were examined today in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate L. Adams, without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest adjourned. She will be cross-examined tomorrow, after which Mrs. Molineaux will be put upon the stand.

Mrs. Rogers was very much agitated, appearing to be ill, and the attorneys were not severe with her.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnet in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnet told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cyanide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnet had had "false" diphtheria and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnet in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient.

Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish, and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury.

David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store under the name of Miss Addeson, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

Quite a stir occurred in the courtroom this afternoon when Mrs. Molineaux and her husband made their appearance. Mrs. Molineaux was taken at once to the coroner's room, where she was joined by Attorney Weeks. After a brief consultation between the district attorney and Lawyer Weeks, the former announced that the examination of Mrs. Molineaux would follow that of Mrs. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Molineaux then left the courtroom

The district attorney announced late this afternoon that he had not yet decided when Cornish would be put on the stand.

DUNN'S MONOGRAM

RYE

ALWAYS PURE

S. GRABFELDER & CO.
DISTILLERS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ALBERT L. DUNN'S
MONOGRAM RYE
S. GRABFELDER & CO
LOUISVILLE, KY.
DUNN'S
MONOGRAM RYE
S. GRABFELDER & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

12 YEARS OLD.

Sold direct to Retail Dealers.

Albert L. Dunn, So. Trav. Agent

BOX 657, ATLANTA, GA.

SAM SMALL ON MATTERS IN CUBA

Soldiers at Cienfugos Are in Need of Overcoats.

COLD WAVE STRIKES ISLAND

Boys Shiver In a Community Where They Expected Scorching Sun.

CAMPED IN SUGAR-GROWING DISTRICT

Province of Santa Clara Yielded Great Amount of Sugar—People Aided Insurgents and Their Mills Were Destroyed by the Spaniards.

By Sam W. Small.

Cienfuegcs, Cuba, February 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—With your general ideas of Cuba, can you imagine anything stranger than a lot of North American soldiers shivering on guard with close buttoned overcoats, or rolled in double blankets in their tents in this south Cuban city? Yet such is the state of the weather as I write that my fingers can scarcely hold and guide my pencil, because of the cold.

Last night we had a tropical hurricane that howled all night, blowing tents around like so many paper boxes, drenching us with a Noahian downpour of rain and winding up with a norther that would do credit to the Panhandle of Texas. Now some of the soldiers are just aching to find the man who wrote back from Cuba to the states that we should leave our flannels and overcoats at home, packed with camphor balls in petrolized paper. If they could catch him it would surely be a cold day in Cuba for that thermomaniacal joker.

Cienfuegos is not only one of the handsomest, but one of the most important of the Cuban cities. It is surrounded landwards by the finest cane-producing plantations in the world. One of the estates near the city, before this last war, used to produce some 40,000 tons of sugar per year, while this entire province of Santa Clara yielded a large proportion of the million tons of the saccharine staple, "anciently exported," as the Cubans phrase it. During the past three years this enormous industry has been practically paralyzed. This was a hot-bed district for insurgent sentiment and a rich theater for anti-Spanish operations. The laboring element, largely of the rural negro population, was intensely set on the liberation idea and gave all possible aid to the insurgent chiefs and forces. Orders for the destruction of mills, houses and machinery, and the burning of the cane, were executed with energy and completeness. The ruin thus spread throughout this once imperial domain is as grim and awful as the destruction wrought on fair Paris by the sanscullotes and petroleuses of the Commune in 1871. It seems strange that such deeds, having so strong a semblance to crime, should have been done in the name and for the gain of liberty. And yet, where on earth has liberty ever been born save through bloody travail?

But the renaissance is dawning. Already I can look northward from the hilltop on which we are encamped and see the tokens of a revival of industry and prosperity. From the tall stacks of the "ingenios," or sugar mills, the smoke of rekindled fires is signaling thanksgiving to high heaven. The tall cane is falling at the stroke of the machete—a blade that does not wait upon the anvil to become a weapon of either war or peace. Its mission depends alone upon the will of the man who wields it. The Spaniard is gone and the war-work of the machete, let us hope, is at an end. The American, as guardian and guide, is here and the Cuban is being taught the ennobling lesson that "the victories of peace are no less renowned than those of war." With the poor and patient, war-racked portion of the population the lesson is being happily believed and acted upon as fast as opportunity is offered. But as yet only the larger planters and sugar corporations have the capital or credit with which to resume operations. However, with a few more months of settled conditions, of peace and good order, the suppression of revenges, the waning of resentments, and the guarantees of protection to properties and investments, the situation will become vastly improved. The once heavy operations in sugar-factoring and stock-producing in this province will be fully revived, labor be in urgent demand and prosperity blessing both the high and the humble.

Major General John C. Bates, the military and civil governor of this district of Santa Clara, has his headquarters in this city. He occupies the palace of the former civil governor of the province and has brought about him a staff of exceptionally able and brilliant officers. With their efficient assistance he has exploited the entire province and acquired for his guidance the fullest and most reliable data concerning both past and present conditions. Upon the facts thus revealed he has based his programme for the pacification of the people, the reorganization of the civil governments of the cities and towns, the recruiting of the rural police, the establishment of public instruction and the inauguration of century-needed sanitary systems.

General Bates is an old army officer, being colonel of the Second infantry. He is the son of Edwin Bates, who became famous as the attorney general of the Lincoln war cabinet, and he has seen all sorts of army service, from fighting Indians to freeing Cubans. He is noted for his quiet methods of thought and work, for his wisdom and prudence, for his command of men and for his faculty for civil administration.

That he was chosen as one of the commanders of these Cuban departments was no surprise to those who have sympathetically followed his career. Where duties at once onerous and delicate are to be discharged he has always, when given an opportunity, proven competent for the test and the task. Quiet, firm, somewhat taciturn, alert to the temper of his environment and prompt of action whatever the emergency, he is just the sort of man to have in command at a place and in a time like this. He is not the kind of man who goes off half cocked!

It devolved upon him to see the end of Spanish sovereignty and occupation in Cuba. The last of the army of Spain departed from the port a week ago yesterday, and General Bates wished the poor fellows a "bon voyage" in the same moment that he congratulated the yet poorer Cubans upon a good riddance. During the critical month that passed between the date of his arrival and the Spanish finale General Bates held the situation with a grace, finesse and success that won for him the most generous praise from both parties. The Spaniards maintained a dignified and respectful demeanor, and the Cubans, even the most rabid of the insurgent forces, obeyed every suggestion relating to peace and chivalrous conduct. As a consequence, there was not a clash or brawl between the recently hostile forces and the most perfect order prevailed to the last. During the period, in the public cafes, the adjacent tables would be surrounded by American, Spanish and Cuban officers, each with his fellows, and none offending in the least fashion either of his neighbors.

Just such conditions are probably unprecedented in history, and the conduct of all parties to the unusual situation cannot be too warmly applauded.

Meanwhile General Bates took prompt hold upon the local affairs throughout his district and delayed not to determine a policy for the work of reorganization and restoration that he was sent here to accomplish. He was too wise to commit the mistake of overturning established laws and customs that were habitual with the people, wholesome in their intent and that needed only honest administration to produce the most desirable results. Instead of trying to at once revolutionize and Americanize Cuban conditions, he felt carefully for the lines of safety that offered the least resistance and adopted them with suavity, but firmness. As a happy result, the Cubans here are enjoying the delusion of apparent self-government, when as a matter of fact, they are being unconsciously drilled into the discipline that is rudimental in American government and distinctly different from Spanish devices or Cuban predilections. One of these days these people will awake to the fact that they have been in a kindergarten and be glad that they went through the course unawares. Spanish forms of administration have been maintained, Spanish laws of right purpose held in force, harmless habitudes of the people encouraged and local leaders of the Cuba Libre element been chosen for the posts of authority and administration. All that is done, however, is done after having the approval of the commanding general. The American decides—the Cuban executes.

Yet the system is working with most pleasing harmony and beneficent results. So far as the mass of the people see the operations of the local machinery it is perfectly autonomistic. Their compatriots hold the offices, the business is transacted in the Spanish language, the work is done by patriotic natives and the whole system seems to them like an enlarged drama of "We, Us & Co." It is only now and then that some one strikes a sharp angle that reminds him of a raw-boned yankee behind the velvet veil.

For instance, two evenings ago, our regimental surgeon and myself were hailed by a gentleman who was being held up by one of the provost guards. He appealed to us for relief in a most anxious fashion. He proved to be the German consul in this city and had been arrested by the vigilant Ohio soldier boy for an offense that is a grave nuisance in our country, but in all Latin lands is so common as to be popularly unnoticeable. This good consul was utterly astounded to find that he had violated American law and decency, so we released him.

Again, yesterday, the alcalde of a nearby town wrote to General Bates saying that the season is now at hand when the people are accustomed to amuse themselves with cock-fighting, and he desired to know whether the custom would be tolerated by the American authorities? He said if not the effect of such interdiction "would be profound upon the patronizers of the sport," etc. But General Bates has an idea that cock-fighting is not a necessary auxiliary to a progressive civilization, and he advised the alcalde that it must not be allowed.

Barring such small items of prohibition, the populace is well pleased with the conditions that prevail, and the signs favor a ready acceptance in the future of all reasonable regulations that may be made for the public welfare.

The public health is being vigorously looked after, and needs the speediest possible amendment. Today the "civil register," published daily in the local newspapers, contains these significant figures:

Marriages..	0
Births..	0
Deaths..	12

Perhaps you will think that only an isolated example, as it would make an annual death record of 4,380 persons. But the official records for the year 1898, now of file in General Bates's office, show for the twelve months:

Marriages..	78
Births..	442
Deaths..	4,317

So you will realize at once that the greatest problem now in hand here is that of sanitation, hygiene and health.

The Standard Brand of the Best Whiskey

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Rich, Pure Flavor

PERFECTLY MATURED AND MELLOW.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its

Absolute Purity and Age.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
PORTE-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

HELD A SECRET MEETING.

Teachers' Committee of Board of Education Met Yesterday.

An important meeting of the teachers' committee of the board of education was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting was a secret one, but it is understood that several matters of importance will be recommended to the board for consideration at its meeting on Thursday.

The following members of the committee were present:

L. Z. Rosser, chairman; Hoke Smith, Oscar Pappenheimer and Mayor Woodward.

POSTOFFICE WAS BURNED AND ROBBED

Incendiaries Do Daring Work at Town of Oak Shade.

TWO ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE

Tom Shepard and John Irby, Both Negroes, Are Locked Up.

BOTH DENY THAT THEY ARE GUILTY

Patrolman Sam Shepard Worked Thirty-Six Hours on the Case and Did Some Splendid Work.

Tom Shepard, a negro boy aged sixteen years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Ozburn on Decatur street, on the charge of arson. The officers contend that Shepard is guilty of robbing and burning the store, which was also the district postoffice, of Mrs. E. J. Donaldson at Oak Shade, near Buckhead, last Saturday night. The negro denies his guilt, and says that he did not know until his arrest that the place had been burned.

The officers have been working on the case for several days, and it is probable that other arrests will follow.

The case was worked up by Patrolman S. S. Shepard, and he was searching for Tom Shepard yesterday afternoon, having heard that he was on Decatur street. The officer asked Patrolman Ozburn to look out for the negro, and the latter found him about one block away. The negro was arrested near the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets.

Oak Shade is located in the extreme northern portion of the county. Saturday night the residents in that district, and there are not many, were startled to see flames bursting from the store of Mrs. Donaldson. They gathered there, but were unable to extinguish the flames. They saw enough to convince them, however, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the matter was reported to Chief Manly.

He turned the case over to Patrolman Sam Shepard, and the officer worked Sunday, Sunday night and all day yesterday before going to his home. He discovered evidence leading him to believe that Tom Shepard was guilty of the crime, and yesterday succeeded, with the aid of Patrolman Ozburn, in catching him. The negro says he did not try to avoid arrest.

Detective Green Conn has also been at work on the case.

Patrolman Shepard discovered a pistol near the scene of the fire. This was identified as the property of Rose Johnson, a negro residing near Buckhead. It was learned that Tom Shepard had stolen this pistol from Johnson. Shepard says he sold the pistol to John Irby, another negro residing near Buckhead. This pistol was the only evidence that Shepard had to work upon, and he followed the clew until he reached what were to him satisfactory results.

Tom Shepard says he spent the night Saturday at Stone Mountain at the home of Henry Glenn, a negro boy. Shepard says he went there to see his grandmother. The case is being worked diligently by the officers and the trial will probably be interesting.

The loss by the fire at the store of Mrs. Donaldson is estimated at $7,000. Of this amount about $800 was money, but the incendiaries did not get much of this, as Mrs. Donaldson kept it hidden beneath scrap iron. The gold and silver bullion has been found. There was no insurance on the place.

It is not thought that the parties who robbed and burned the store of Mrs. Donaldson had any connection with the Decatur postoffice robbery, as the latter was the work of safeblowers, while the work at Oak Shade is what is known in police circles as a bungled job.

Shortly before midnight last night John Irby was arrested on a warrant and booked to Detective Looney and Conn.

A VETERAN CITIZEN DYING

Mr. G. A. Pilgrim, Aged Ninety-Four, Passing Away at His Home.

WAS ATLANTA'S FIRST SEXTON

He Is Among the Best Known Residents of the City—Has Resided Here Since 1845.

Green A. Pilgrim, one of the oldest citizens of Atlanta, was lying at the point of death last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. G. Harris, at 95 Boulevard.

The end is expected at any moment and although Mr. Pilgrim has been ill but for one week, his great age and suddenly enfeebled condition make it impossible for him to survive.

At midnight his failing breath was barely perceptible and it was plain that the twilight of his life was fast approaching into the darkness of the end.

Mr. Pilgrim is a veteran among the old inhabitants of Atlanta as well as among those who have helped to build the city up to its present prosperity. In fact, his residence here antedates the city itself, for when he first came, in 1843, a young man, to grow up with the community, Atlanta was then called Terminus, a town with only a score of dwellings, and not a single store house.

The well-known citizen is almost a centenarian. Born in South Carolina in 1805, and when still a young man, he moved with his parents to Henry county, Georgia, where he remained on his father's farm until a few years later, when he decided to take up his permanent residence in what was then Terminus, Ga.

Soon after moving to Terminus Mr. Pilgrim was made sexton, holding that position continuously nineteen years. He has stated that during his service for the city at Oakland cemetery, he buried nearly 30,000 people.

The veteran Atlantian often refers to the fact that he helped build the first storehouse that the city ever knew.

For the past few years his health for one of his advanced age has been remarkably good. He has engaged in no active employment for a number of years, but has been able to go about the city without assistance, up to the first of last week.

He was taken ill with kidney trouble one evening last week after returning from the city and has not left his bed since that time. His condition has constantly grown weaker and for the past two days it was realized that he could not survive the attack.

His only son, I. B. Pilgrim, resides with him at the home of his daughter. Mr. Pilgrim has a large circle of friends in the city who will be grieved to learn of his condition.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbers know it?

And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more?

Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a youth-renewer.

It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth.

It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also.

It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair.

It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation.

We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

TAKEN TO JAIL WITHOUT BOND

Missy Belton, Alias Lizzie Phillips, Has Seven Accusations Against Her—Charged with Larceny.

Missy Belton, alias Lizzie Phillips, was carried to jail yesterday in default of bond. Seven accusations have been taken out against her and she will be indicted at the next session of the grand jury.

The woman has a strange way of getting in trouble. It was her custom to go to a house and ask if the residents wanted to hire any one. If she got the job she would take it; if she was refused, in going out of house she would manage to take some valuable with her.

She has practiced on a large number of families in the city. Last Saturday Officers Chosewood and Covington arrested her. The former went to her house, but could not get in. He used his skeleton key, and opening the door, went into the house, and hid behind a curtain until the woman came in. He arrested her without any trouble.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash ave., corner Jackson street, one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall street.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall St.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by Frank Edmonson, 53 Whitehall St.

A Viennese meteorologist has proved by experiments that rainbows are conditioned by the size of rain drops, and that, while we ordinarily see only two rainbows side by side, there are as many as twenty.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

White Goods, Laces, and Embroideries.

The Seasons Choicest Offerings.

First let us say that the fast approaching season will be a distinctive White Goods season. More white goods will be worn during the coming months than there has been for years for a like period. Piques will lead undoubtedly, as Piques will be good for separate skirts, separated waists and full suits. For separate waists they are the cream of the seasons fabrics. New creations in Swisses, in embroidered and chenile effects are good. Tucked Pique is one of the most stylish novelties, in fact there are a dozen new and pretty weaves in white goods that are equally as good, depending entirely npon the taste of the wearer. Will just make one comment about our stock—that it is by far the largest and best ever on our counters and that is saying a great deal. We mention two or three of the most popular sorts.

New Piques. As above mentioned, Piques will be the rage for the coming Spring. We have prepared accordingly and can now show the prettiest as well as the largest line ever in the house. It will be useless to attempt a description—couldn't begin to give you an idea of the vastness of the stock or the completeness of the assortment. However we will merely mention a style or two and ask you when down town to let us show you the others.

Piques in plain heavy welts, running lengthways or across the goods, also in striped and checked effects. A very large and handsome line one we are proud to show.................... 20

Piques in checks and figured effects—some of the most desirable patterns of the season among them and controlled exclusively by us. This is a quality that could readily be priced at 35c, but marked at a very staple profit for 25

Piques with narrow tucks in bayadere effect instead of welts as in ordinary Pique. This is on a sheer body and is one of the best French novelties shown this season. Priced at... 30

Piques with fancy brocades figures upon narrow welt grounds, a beautiful showing, nothing in white goods are better for waists than these—you can have the consciencesness of being well dressed in them, priced at.............. 40

Linen Cambrics. The largest single shipment of linen Cambric ever in the house has just reached us. By taking the quantities we did we lessened the price a bit. All of these are one yard wide, sheer and dainty, and is above the best values ever shown over our counters in this line. Seven large lines too, ranging all the way from 30c, by easy jumps, up to........ .... 1.00

Egyptian Nainsook. Here is a bit of store news we are glad to tell. It's about Egyptian Long Cloths and Egyptian Nainsooks that we had specially put up for us. Heretofore we were never able to get as good as these to sell for less than $1.65 and $1.75 for the bolt of 12 yards. This season, full 12 yard bolt with our name on every bolt for a guarantee of excellence at................. 1.49

The Newest Laces. . . . Package after package of new lace has been unwrapped within the past few week—have just been waiting until after the freeze to tell you of them. Here are new kinds for trimming wash dresses. New kinds for trimming silk dresses, kinds for hand made underwear, kinds for babies outfits and what not. One beauty about this lace stock is, that anyone can be suited and particularly those who are hard to suit. We study the tastes and the wants of different people and if there is any one stock in the store where almost anyone can be suited it is the lace stock. If you are not familiar with it, the first opportunity you have look through—We will gladly show you.

Dainty Embroideries. Don't believe there is a lady living who has looked through our Embroideries but who will say "that it's the prettiest and best Embroidery stock she ever saw." There may be larger, we don't deny that—but there are none better. We pride ourselves on a clean Embroidery stock. No odds and ends, no mussed up and soiled pieces—no passe patterns, bought because we could save a cent to two and a half cents a yard on them, but a clean stock in all the latest edges, insertions and allovers to match. Nainsook and Swiss edges in profusion until it is a delight to spend a half hour among them—Suppose you try.

READ OUR ADS ON OTHER PAGES.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of Valuable Sawmill Property, Timber Lands and Railroad.

The undersinged, Joel Hurt, receiver in the case of Marion M. Jackson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Jackson, deceased, et al., vs. Suwanee Canal Company et al., in Fulton superior court, by virtue of the decree entered in said case on the 11th day of January, 1899, will sell all of the property of said Suwanee Canal Company, both real and personal, and wherever situated, except the manufactured lumber on hand and bills and claims due to the receiver, in a single parcel, without valuation, redemption or appraisement, at public outcry for cash, at noon on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, the same being the seventh day of March, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia. No bid to be received at said sale unless accompanied by a deposit of Twenty Thousand Dollars in cash, or a certified check for that amount on some solvent bank, or a deposit of Twenty Thousand Dollars face value of the first preference lien bonds of the Suwanee Canal Company, the purchaser at the sale being authorized to pay instead of cash the amount of his bid in first preference lien bonds and coupons, as provided for by said decree, except that if the receiver should not have in hand sufficient money to pay the preferential claims provided for by said decree, then the purchaser shall pay in cash a sum sufficient to make up the amount of said preferential claims. The purchaser at said sale to receive clear title, free of all liens and encumbrances of every nature and description, and free from the claims of all creditors and stockholders in the Suwanee Canal Company. The property so to be sold consists of 258,250 acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the counties of Pierce, Camden, Clinch, Ware and Charlton, in said state, there being 490 acres, more or less, in the ninth district of Pierce county, there being 15 acres, more or less, in Camden county, at Bull Head bluff, with the wharves and two frame houses situated thereon, on or near the Satilla river; there being 12,750 acres, more or less, in the twelfth and thirteenth districts of Clinch county; there being 3,740 acres, more or less, in the eighth and eleventh districts of Ware county, and 88,000 acres of land, more or less, also in Ware county, not divided into land lots and known as swamp property; there being 980 acres, more or less, in Charlton county, with the mill, dwellings and other improvements located thereon, and 24,990 acres, more or less, in the tenth district of said Charlton county, and 127,285 acres, more or less, not divided into land lots and being known as swamp property, also in said Charlton county.

Also any and all other real estate held, owned or claimed by said Suwanee Canal Company, whether included in the lands above described or not, and embracing the right of way owned by said canal company from the edge of the swamp near Camp Cornelia to the St. Mary's river, in Charlton county. Also one circular sawmill complete, with a capacity of thirty thousand feet per day; one Perkin's shingle mill with a capacity of thirty thousand shingles per day; two steamboats; one Osgood dredge, 2¼ yard shovel, and one set machinery for Bucyrus dredge, 2-yard shovel; one Lidgerwood skidder; one McArdle and St. Clair pull boat; twenty-two miles of standard gauge railroad, extending from Camp Cornelia to Bull Head bluff, and one locomotive, three box cars and seven flat cars; also general commissary stock, consisting of articles usual in such stores, and of the value of probably four or five hundred dollars; two mules, one wagon, one cart, blacksmith tools, three 80-horse power boilers, and one 30-horse power boiler, and all other personalty, choses in action and rights of whatsoever kind and description, held, claimed or owned by said Suwanee Canal Company, whether included in the above description or not.

Further and detailed information as to any or all of said property can be obtained by inquiry of Joel Hurt, receiver, at Atlanta, Georgia.

This January 12, 1899.

JOEL HURT,
Receiver Suwanee Canal Company.

G. W. ADAIR................AUCTIONEER.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of authority granted in the will of Thomas W. Latham, deceased, I will sell before the courthouse door, on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Thos. W. Latham, deceased, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., being the southwest half of sub-division lot No. 13, containing twenty-six and one-half (26½) feet on Walker street, and running back to a fifteen foot alley, and also that portion of lot No. (10) ten, as will be embraced in a continuation of the division line to a 30-foot alley, and thence in a southeasterly direction on the line of said alley to the line of E. Hulbert (formerly) thence in a northwesterly direction across said lot No. 10 to the said fifteen-foot alley, the latter portion supposed to be about thirty-one (31) feet wide, more or less, the above being a portion of city lot No. 5, known as the Kyle property of land lot 84, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described in a deed made by Robert Baugh and James W. Craig, on February 22, 1867, to Tazwell M. Howard, deceased, and also that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Walker street, being a sub-division of the Kyle lot, and known in the sub-division as lot No. 12, being fifty-three feet front on Walker street, and extending back one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet, lying between the lots of Beazely and Morris (formerly) being a part of land lot No. 54, of the 14th district of Georgia, Fulton county. Sold for the purpose of paying debts.

Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with 7 per cent interest.

MRS. T. A. LATHAM,
Executrix of Thos. W. Latham, deceased.

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AT 95 WHITEHALL ST.

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For Disposition of Garbage and Night Soil.

Atlanta, Ga., Feburary 1, 1899.—The board of health of the city of Atlanta invite sealed proposals for disposition of the garbage and night soil collected within the limits of said city during the year 1899, and also separate proposals for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, such proposals to cover the method and place of disposition, and the price required for doing the work, to be coupled with a condition that bond with solvent security shall be given to indemnify the board of health and the city of Atlanta against damages to persons or property on account of the removal and disposition of such garbage and night soil, or its disposition alone, as the case may require. Detailed information as to the quantity and character of the garbage and night soil can be had upon application at the office of the chief sanitary inspector in the Chamber of Commerce building. Bids to be opened on the 3d day of March, 1899 The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be directed to the Secretary of the Board of Health. feb4 to mar3 eod

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CONSOLIDATED ASKS $44,562 FOR WEAR AND TEAR AND TIME LOST

Unique Proposition Made by Witnesses to Appraisers in Condemnation Proceedings at Their Session Yesterday.

LARGE AWARD IS WANTED

Testimony for Consolidated Presented by Superintendents and President.

ARGUMENT WILL BE MADE TODAY

Value of the Consolidated Tracks on Mitchell Street Is the Issue To Be Determined by the Appraisers—Session at 4:30 O'Clock.

The second session of the appraisers' court was held yesterday afternoon, beginning at 4:30 and adjourning at 7 o'clock. Testimony for the Consolidated was introduced and three witnesses were heard from—Superintendent Hurt, Assistant Superintendent Brown and President Woodruff. The appraisers will reconvene this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Substantially the same questions were asked the witnesses yesterday that were put to the expert witnesses for the Atlanta Railway Company. Superintendent Hurt and Assistant Superintendent Brown agreed in many details with the opinions of the witnesses for the Atlanta Railway Company, but the testimony of Mr. Woodruff was considerably at variance with that of the others concerning the time the tracks would last, and he declared they were unreasonably conservative.

A statement that caused some surprise was presented by the witnesses to show the injury which would be done the company by the condemnation of the tracks for the Atlanta Railway Company allowing the Atlanta railway to use them. This statement was a set of figures which was offered as a part of the evidence and was filed with the appraisers.

The contentions of the Consolidated are that an award in the shape of damages should be made by the appraisers in their verdict. The last two items on the statement offered as a part of the evidence showed an astonishing result.

It is maintained by the Consolidated that the number of stops required of its cars while running over the part of the track it is proposed to condemn will be very greatly increased by the operation of the cars of the competing line. The injury in this respect is calculated for forty-two years, which is the length of time the present charter of the Consolidated company has to run.

It was estimated that there would be a Consolidated car run on the track every six minutes, and two stops would be forced on this car by virtue of the operation of the cars of the Atlanta Railway Company. Each of these stops would cause fifteen seconds' delay. The time lost by the company in the operation of its cars by this arrangement, put on a money basis and according to the statement placed in evidence was $27.762.

The injury to the company for the same number of years and calculated upon the same basis would amount, according to the statement, to $16,800.

It is understood that the Consolidated will ask for an award in keeping with these figures, and when the case is argued, probably this afternoon, the question will be discussed more thoroughly.

It will be claimed by the Atlanta Railway Company that no award is to be considered, and that the question of damages is one for a higher court.

Witnesses Disagreed.

Mr. Woodruff thought the evidence of Mr. Hurt and Mr. Brown was very conservative and unreasonably so, he said. He thought the tracks on Mitchell street would not last so long as the superintendent thought it would, and said that five stops would very likely be occasioned to each car while the superintendents thought two a fair estimate.

Mr. Woodruff thought the wear and tear on the track would be much greater than that stated by the superintendents and that the number of accidents would be doubled. He also thought the overhead construction of the wires would double the danger. He said he did not believe any arrangement could be made whereby the switches could be adjusted to prevent the stopping of the cars of the Consoliated when one was crossed.

He said that the Consolidated had a contract with the Chattahoochee river line, which used the former's tracks on Marietta street, to keep a switch turner near Jones avenue, but that none is kept there now. Mr. Spalding asked him if he had ever tried to force the Chattahoochee line to keep a man there, and he said he had not.

Mr. Woodruff stated that he thought the motormen on the two lines would have frequent misunderstandings as to which one should have the right of way when it came to running on the track, and that accidents from this cause would often occur.

Mr. Goodwin asked Superintendent Hurt how many passengers would travel a day on the Atlanta railway extension along Mitchell street past the Girls' High school and the capitol to the park, but the witness said he could not form an idea. Mr. Goodwin asked Mr. Woodruff what he thought the minimum amount received from this line would be, and he said $1 per day.

Mr. Woodruff said that in a short time twenty additional cars would be added to the present number running over the lines of the Consolidated.

Superintendent Hurt on Stand.

When the session opened yesterday afternoon Mr. Goodwin offered a copy of the charter of the Consolidated as a part of the evidence. This was filed in the office of the secretary of state on May 24, 1891. Mr. H. N. Hurt, the superintendent, was then sworn and placed on the stand.

He said:

"I am superintendent of the Consolidated and have been since 1893. My first experience with electric roads was in 1891. I have had experience with paving, such as we have in Atlanta. I have made an estimate of the value of the tracks on Mitchell street per lineal foot. The cost of track including rail, tie, foundation, repaving, rebanding and retire wire is about $1.83.

"The cost of the track on Mitchell street I figure to be about $2,283. I think the track, with average use, will last about fifteen years. I think the present tracks were laid there in 1892. We have had very little trouble with that track; the repairs have been very small.

"If the number of cars running over the rails was doubled I don't think it would lessen the life of the rails by half. It would cause the joints to wear more rapidly than the surface of the rails."

Mr. Hurt said the cars of the Consolidated would have to stop where the switches were placed.

"I think there would be more danger and certainly more accidents, where two systems run over the same track, especially if they are under different management.

"It would also cause delays, and these delays would cause the loss of some passengers.

"Assuming," said Mr. Hurt, "that this track will last two years longer and that the track is laid as it was originally, I think about two and two-thirds renewals will be necessary in forty-two years. The new track will cost, complete, $1.66 per foot."

Mr. Hurt said he did not know of having heard of any proposed change in the grade of Mitchell street, but said that if there was one the car line would have to be changed. Mr. Hurt said he could not give an estimate of the amount of travel which would be taken away from the Consolidated by a competing line running where it is proposed to run the Atlanta Railway Company.

"It will require twice as much to maintain the road as it now does, provided the Atlanta Railway Company runs twice as many cars over the tracks as we now run over them."

"The pavement," said Mr. Hurt, "cost about $1.50 per yard." Mr. Hurt was cross-examined by Mr. Spalding. There were a number of questions put to the witness which he said he did not have data upon and could not answer. These questions were suppositious and bore particularly on the amount of wear that would be caused upon the tracks by the use of the Atlanta Railway Company and the amount of revenue in passengers which would be taken away by the cars of the Atlanta Railway Company.

Brown Agrees with Hurt.

Assistant Superintendent Brown was placed on the stand and he said he had been connected with the Consolidated since 1893. He said that the ties on Mitchell street would last six or eight years and that they would be of use for about two more years.

Fifteen years, he thought a reasonable estimate of the life of the track, and said that the track would last a little less time if the service over it was doubled. Mr. Brown showed some figures in which he said the track was now worth two-thirds of its original cost.

The witness had figured the time which he said would be lost by the cars of the Consolidated during forty-two years, which is the length of time the charter has to run, to be $27,762, and the injuries and damages for forty-two years to be $16,800.

Under the questioning of Mr. Spalding the witness referred to certain calculations by which these amounts had been arrived at. He said each stop of a car was counted at fifteen seconds and there would be two stops on the track. Six minutes was allowed for each car.

The witness tsetified as to all kinds of pavement and their costs.

Mr. Woodruff Testifies.

Ernest Woodruff, president of the Consolidated, was placed on the stand.

He stated that he had been connected with the system for about six years. He testified regarding the value of the track on Mitchell street, and said that the cost of it at the time it was put down was about $1.66 per lineal foot. He said considering that the present track would have to be relaid in the next year or two, about two and a half renewals would be required within the next forty-two years. Mr. Woodruff said he thought the pavement at the present time was worth two-thirds of its original value.

He differed very much with the figures shown by Superintendent Hurt and Assistant Superintendent Brown. He said he thought the cost they placed on the pavement was unreasonably low.

According to the plat which was introduced he thought four stops would be required while the superintendents thought there would be two. Under some circumstances, he said, some of the stops might not be necessary. He thought more stops would be required if a Consolidated car was following a car of the Atlanta Railway Company.

Mr. Woodruff said the Colsolidated was now preparing to put on twenty extra cars. He was asked by Mr. Goodwin how many cars would be operated in forty-two years if the growth of the city continued. He said in that time he hoped to be operating a car every minute on some of the lines.

The witness said accidents and delays were very incident to the operation of two systems of car lines over the same track. He said his car would have no control over the car ahead of it and the first car might at any time cause a delay without reason for any length of time.

He spoke of the delays caused by accidents on Marietta street where the Chattahoochee line crossed the Consolidated. He said he thought the danger of the two lines operating over the same track would be more than doubled. He said that the Atlanta Railway operated over the Consolidated line during the late exposition and several accidents occurred for which they had to pay.

He said he did not understand how the overhead construction could be made. He wanted this explained. He said he thought $1 would be the minimum amount received per day from the passengers on the line running from the park by the capitol and Girls' High school. He was questioned by Mr. Spalding, who asked him if he could mention any accidents that occurred during the late exposition on the Atlanta Railway Company. The witness referred Mr. Spalding to Mr. Glenn, the claim agent.

After the conclusion of Mr. Woodruff's testimony, the appraisers adjourned until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

RESIGNATION OF AGENTS IS ASKED

Exciting Meeting of Ministers Held at Trinity Parsonage.

SENSATIONAL SPEECHES MADE

Atlanta Methodist Ministers Demand the Resignation of Agents at Nashville.

SAY CHURCH MUST BE EXONERATED

Several Members Desired That Members of the Book Committee Be Asked To Resign with the Agents—Matter Has Not Ended.

The meeting of the Methodist ministers of the city held yesterday morning in the basement of the parsonage of Trinity church, took a sensational turn when Rev. Joel T. Daves, of Park street church, introduced a resolution asking for the resignation of Barbee & Smith, the agents for the Methodist church south.

After the resolutions were introduced a heated debate ensued, and a number of warm speeches were made by members present. The majority of the ministers favored the resolutions, and they were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The resolutions were the outcome of the present difficulty in the matter of the appropriation made by the senate to the Methodist publishing house. After being properly signed, these resolutions will be forwarded to the chairman of the book committee, Dr. Collins Denny, for action.

One of those who took a very decided stand in the matter was Rev. W. B. Stradley, chairman of the ministers' association. He introduced the subject at the meeting yesterday, and made a lively talk regarding the matter.

In the course of his remarks he said that a gentleman living in Nashville had told him that the matter was gradually dying out in that city, and that it was understood that nothing more would be said on he subject hereafter.

"We don't want the matter to die out," said he, "and we shall do all in our power to keep it alive and before the public until the church has been vindicated. The matter should be settled, but it must be settled in the right way, and resolutions should be forwarded to the chairman of the book committee from the ministers' meetings protesting against settling the affair except in the right manner."

The next speaker on the subject was Rev. F. G. Hughes, who said in substance that the finding of the committee of the United States senate had placed the Methodist church in a very embarrassing position, and that the manner in which the questions asked at the investigation had been evaded, had brought shame to every Methodist in the south.

"The only way to remove that stigma," said he, "is to utterly and entirely repudiate the insinuations against the church."

Dr. Eakes Talks.

Rev. Frank Eakes caused something of a sensation when he rose and made a partial defense of Barbee & Smith. He claimed that they were the victims of the church, in that they had been instructed by the church to petition the United States for damages done in the Nashville publishing house during the civil war.

"They are the victims of the greed of the church," said he, "for they were instructed, as agents of the Methodist church south, to get this money, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, by any means that they might see fit, so that they brought no dishonor to the church. They did only as the church instructed them, and the whole trouble is that the church should ever have asked for a single penny of damages. It was not entitled to any."

Dr. Eakes explained his position by stating that he was of the opinion that the Methodist church had a great deal to do in bringing on the war between the states, and accordingly certainly had no right to ask for an appropriation for damages done to the publishing house at Nashville during the war.

At this point a discussion arose, and many voiced the sentiment that these expressions of Dr. Eakes should not be allowed to be printed. He insisted that he was prepared to stand by every word he had uttered, and had no objections to his views on the subject being made public.

He also insisted that the entire meeting be reported for publication, and in this he was supported by Rev. C. C. Cary.

Dr. Eakes closed his remarks by saying that, in his opinion, Barbee & Smith should not be condemned without further investigation. He said that the agents of the church had not been treated with the fairness to which they were entitled.

Rev. Joel T. Daves, who introduced the resolution of Barbee & Smith, protested against the position taken by Dr. Eakes. He said he desired to correct the statement that the church had gone as a beggar asking for the appropriation.

"Even if the funds of benevolent institutions are held by a hostile power," said he, "these institutions are not considered belligerents. In this case there is no chance for Barbee & Smith, for their testimony in the examination before the senate committee was a paltry evasion. Who is there to believe that they were forced to lie? Now they are trying to hold their place, but fully nine-tenths of the people desire their resignation. They have already had sufficient hearing in the matter and are not entitled to more."

Resolutions Introduced.

Dr. Daves then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, the discussion and resolution of many of our strongest annual conferences and the expressed opinion of the great bulk of our loyal membership seem to have had little weight in settling the vexed question concerning the payment of our publishing house claim, be it

Resolved, by the Atlanta Methodist Episcopal preachers' meeting, That we feel that this matter can never be settled until it is settled right.

Secondly, That if the church as such was not free itself from the stain of practical deception, it cannot stand or remain free from rebuke by the world itself.

Thirdly, That it is our firm conviction that the least that can be done is for the book committee to demand the resignation of Barbee & Smith.

Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of the book committee and the secretary of the college of bishops.

J. T. DAVES.
B. T. FRASER.

A lively discussion was had after the reading of these resolutions and the question was raised as to whether or not they should be accepted as they stood. It was suggested that they be amended by incorporating a resolution asking for the resignation of the book committee also. After a lengthy discussion, they were finally accepted in their original form.

Following the acceptance of the resolutions, Dr. W. P. Lovejoy, presiding elder and a member of the book committee, rose and gave a full report of the action taken by the committee in regard to the matter. He said that the book committee approved of Barbee & Smih, provided they had not intentionally deceived the senate.

Prior to the acceptance of the resolution, Professor R. M. McIntosh delivered a strong speech in which he favored demanding the resignation of the agents for the church. He also condemned the part played by E. B. Stahlman, of Nashville, the lobbyist employed by Barbee & Smith to present the matter of appropriation to congress.

The resolutions will be put in shape and forwarded to Dr. Collins Denny, chairman of the book committee, but what action will then be taken in the matter is not known.

Dr. Stradley Talks.

When seen yesterday, Dr. W. B. Stradley, chairman of the Ministers' Association, stated that everything possible would be done to have the whole matter settled in a manner that would exonerate the church from the stigma that was considered to have been placed upon it by the finding of the investigating committee of the United States senate.

"We do not intend to let the matter rest," said he, "until it has been settled in the right way. We have demanded the resignation of the firm of Barbee & Smith, the agents of the church, but whether or not any action will be taken remains to be seen. A number of similar resolutions, even stronger that the one accepted by our association, have been made and sent to the book committee, but without result.

"But that is not all. We propose agitating the matter to such an extent that something will have to be done. Not only should the agents be asked to resign, but the members of the book committee also, for they understood the matter at the time and should have acted in a manner that should have reflected only credit upon the church.

"The trouble grew out of the appropriation asked for by the church for damages done to the publishing house during the civil war. Through our agents, Barbee and Smith, we asked for $288,000, which was the amount of the damage and interest.

"They employed E. B. Stahlman, a professional lobbyist, to represent them at Washington, and see that the matter went through both houses. They agreed to pay him 35 per cent of the whole sum if he was successful, and this was done with the consent of the book committee, who kept the whole affair from the church at large.

"The petition for the appropriation passed the house, and while being considered by the senate it was rumored about Washington that Stahlman was to receive a large fee if the appropriation was made. Senator Pasco, of Florida, who was interested in the matter, wrote to Barbee & Smith, telling them that it was being rumored in Washington that Stahlman was to receive a fee of 40 per cent of the whole appropriation. He said further that the rumors had reached the senate and that unless some denial was made the chances of the appropriation being made might be lessened.

"We are convinced that Stahlman learned of this letter of Senator Pasco, and he immediately telegraphed to Barbee & Smith telling them that it would be best to hide the matter of the agreement between he and them. In consequence they telegraphed Senator Pasco that they had instructed Stahlman, who was their representative, to deny any such rumors.

"We have it on good authority that when Stahlman was seen by Senator Pasco he denied emphatically that he was to receive 40 per cent or any fee whatever. Barbee & Smith also made denials on the same lines to others, and on these denials the appropriation was made.

"After the money was received it became generally known that Stahlman had been paid $100,800 for his services, and an investigation was ordered by the senate. At this investigation Stahlman made a clean breast of the matter and admitted that he had deceived the senate, and that he had intended doing so in order that the appropriation might be made. Barbee & Smith also admitted that they had made a written agreement with Stahlman to the effect that he was to receive a fee of 35 per cent for his work in getting the appropriation passed.

"The book committee knew of this agreement and certainly must have been aware of the discussion that was being made concerning the matter. Their resignation should be demanded and no doubt will be before very long, for new life is now being infused into the matter. The church is determined that it shall be vindicated, and if necessary it will return the whole of the appropriation, making good the amount paid by Barbee & Smith to Stahlman."

The resolution will be signed by Dr. Stradley and forwarded to the chairman of the book committee, and the action, if any, of that body will be awaited with interest by the members of the ministers' association.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Our First Word About the Approaching Seasons Silk and Dress Goods.

We could have told a story of new silks and new dress goods some weeks ago, but who would have been interested with the thermometer registering 8 and 10 degrees below zero. Rather tell of them now when you will feel like coming out to see them. Even then we will have to leave a few chapters untold, as our buyers are now east and many other pretty things await us, no doubt. However we could now fill these columns describing and pricing new silks and dress goods—for most of the things we are now showing are our import orders, and you know what that means. It means the richest, most exclusive, and largest line of fine suitings in the entire south. Patterns that the makers tell us are not bought by any other Southern firm south of Baltimore. Silks that are not seen on more than a dozen counters in the entire country. Come and see them. They are so pretty we will never tire of showing them.

Special Taffeta Waist Silks.

We hit it right on three lines of fancy waist Silks—can and will sell them about a fourth less than we have gotten for the same grades many times. Every new shade or combination of shades is certainly in one of the lots. Don't see how any could be left out—there are so many. A dozen or more combinations of blues and greens—so new and striking. Then others and others in stripes, checks and plaids until you have counted away over a hundred. Now, about the price. We said abeve that it was about a fourth less than we have gotten for the same grades before. We will be exact.

$1.00 former price fancy Taffeta Silks are 75c.
$1.25 former price fancy Taffeta Silks are 85c.
$1.35 former price fancy Taffeta Silks are $1.00.

Colored Crepons When asked about the style of different weaves for "my lady's" gown—don't hesitate to say Crepons. Emphasize it—spell it out with a large C, as Crepons, both in blacks and colors, will be particularly good this spring. One we are showing in colors is so good we call special to it. It's 45 inches wide and in three beautiful shades of Blue, Green and Gray. Very cheaply priced too for the quality at *1.50*

Novelty and Evening Silks It would be difficult to say too much in the praise of these new Novelty Silks. There are too many kinds and too many grades of each kind, beginning at $1.35 a yard and going by gradual steps to $2.50 a yard. Here is where you will see the latest Plasse weaves, a French novelty of great favor. Also lace overshot weaves and Grenadine effects, shown for the first time this season. Ask to see these. That's the mission of our advertising—to ask you to look just as freely if you don't care to buy as if you do. So if we ever fail to state in our ads that you are asked to look at and price things, you must take it for granted that you are always welcome to our store to look and examine and price just as much as you like.

Novelty Patterns Our showing of novelty suits is rich. Only one of a kind of these—your neighbor has no chance to have a gown like yours. Yes, they are imported. We would as leave buy them here at home if we could get them, but it takes the French to conceive such dainty things. Will mention three of the most pronounced styles and invite you to see the others.

Novelty crepon pattern Suits, in new greens and modes with ½ inch satin stripe running lengthways of goods, giving a plasse effect or very much like a seersucker. Very refined and high grade these, and priced for pattern at *18.00*

Fancy striped and checked Silk Crepons, also in single patterns. These haye a narrow raised cord as if appliqued to goods and come in two new shades of blue and novelty tans, priced for pattern at *22.50*

Fancy Silk Crepons with a lace overshot weave, giving the effect of rich cream lace insertion, about ⅜ of an inch wide, being set between rows of the material. These come in one pattern each of Tan, Lavender, Green, Turquoise and Black and are exceedingly elegant for the price *22.50*

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COAL

A MODEL COAL YARD.

It must be that gives every one complete satisfaction from its supply. That is what you get every time when you buy our well-screened JELLICO COAL. For domestic or business purposes, there is none superior to the Jellico. It will give more heat to the ton than than any coal you can burn.

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Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

T. D. JONES v. LUCY JONES, No. 6925, March term, 1899, Fulton Superior Court. To Lucy Jones, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 4th day of January, 1899, T. D. Jones filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the March term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 4th day of

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Z. D. Bramlett on the 23d day of April, 1898, to the Equitable Loan and Security Company, of Atlanta, Ga. (a corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia, having its principal office in Fulton county), to secure a loan of $1,275, payable in installments as shown in said mortgage and evidenced by one hundred and twenty notes; default having been made in the payment of said notes so as to authorize the exercise of said power, and the board of directors of said company having determined to exercise it, said Equitable Loan and Security Company will sell before the courthouse door of said Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, "all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, being part of land lot number seventy-nine (79) in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: Fronting forty-four (44) feet on the west side of Plum street, and extending back west one hundred (100) feet to a twelve (12) foot alley, and located and known as number thirty-six (36) Plum street, according to the present system of street numbering in the city of Atlanta, beginning on the west side of Plum street at a point forty-three (43) feet north of the northwest corner of Plum and Pine streets.

Said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds of sale applied as provided in said mortgage and a deed made to the purchaser.

EQUITABLE LOAN & SECURITY CO.,
By William S. Thomson, Pres.; John S. Owens, Secretary. feb7—4t—tues

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by A. Schultz, of Fulton county, Georgia, to Thomas M. Thompson, executor and trustee of the estate of A. F. Thompson, deceased, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to secure a loan made on the 1st day of January, 1892, and duly recored in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court, in deed book "N3," folio 903, I will sell on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot 110 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as fronting seventy-eight (78) feet on the west side of Vine street, in the city of Atlanta, and running back west along the south side of Magnolia street same width as front, one hundred and seventy-two (172) feet, with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Default having been made by said A. Schultz in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed as stipulated therein, and said executor and trustee having declared said debt, principal, interest and cost due, said sale will be made under the power of sale contained in said deed and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said Thomas M. Thompson, executor and trustee of the estate of A. F. Thompson, deceased, his agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right and equity of the said A. Schultz and of Thomas M. Thompson, executor and trustee of the estate of A. F. Thompson, deceased, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This January 24, 1899.

THOMAS M. THOMPSON,
Executor and Trustee of the Estate of A. F. Thompson, Deceased.
S. N. Evins and King & Spalding, Attor-
January, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.......................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.......Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

STATE OF GEORGIA 1799

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ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1899.

The Negro Vote.

Both branches of the general assembly in North Carolina have adopted an amendment to the state constitution limiting the privilege of suffrage by prescribing educational, property and poll tax qualifications. In other words, after the adoption of this amendment by the people, no one will have a right to vote in North Carolina save those who have a certain measure of education, a certain amount of property; but these provisions do not apply to those who were entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

It will be seen from these limitations, qualifications and exemptions, that the amendment is intended to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. Indeed, this is the avowed object of the measure; there is no pretense of concealment about it whatever. None is necessary. Every sensible person knows, and sensible negroes admit, that this ignorant negro vote is a menace in every state and county where it is formidable, and is responsible for the greater part of the trouble between the races.

Such men as Booker Washington perceive this to be the case, admit it, and do not avow any opposition to such measures or express any alarm when they are proposed. Their complacence is based on the most solid reasons, and to these we shall revert presently. But there are many negroes who take a superficial view of the matter—such a view as is taken by some of the so-called friends of the negro at the north. Many of the northern editors—not all—take this superficial view, and seem to regard the elimination of the ignorant negro vote as part of a movement to disfranchise the negro permanently. But there is no such intention, and even if there was, it would be impossible to carry it out.

The reason, however, why we describe the views of this class as superficial is very simple. It is because the northern editors (for the most part) and the professional philanthropists appear to be incapable of considering both sides of the question. They do not seem to understand why the ignorant negro vote at the south is more dangerous and more threatening than the ignorant white vote, and so they take it for granted that the movement to disfranchise the negroes has its basis in partisan politics. This is what we call the superficial view.

It must be evident to any impartial mind that even an ignorant person must, in the nature of things, get some sort of an education. He may not be able to read or write, but he will absorb views and opinions, or he will have his prejudices whetted in various directions. Now, whether an ignorant voter is a factor dangerous to the social order, or whether he is an upholder of that order depends entirely on his associations and surroundings, and the direction in which his prejudices have been sharpened.

Now the sort of education which the ignorant negro voters have received and are still receiving, is, as every white southerner knows, and as many of the ablest negroes freely admit, the very worst they could possibly have acquired. Following the lead of their narrow-minded and ignorant political leaders, they have been educated away from their duties as citizens, away from their responsibilities as members of communities and have been taught to indorse every policy, every doctrine and every suggestion calculated to embarrass or undo the whites. And in bestowing this education and in warping the minds of the ignorant, a majority of the negro preachers have lent a ready and an eager hand, doing probably as much damage as the politicians themselves.

This sort of education, this piling of enmity and prejudice upon ignorance has been going on for thirty years, and the fruits of it are to be seen in every outbreak that has occurred, and in the attitude of the negroes toward the whites whenever they have succeeded in winning a little brief authority. And all these long years, the whites who are the objects of this enmity have been taxing themselves to send the negroes to school, to build negro churches and to lend them aid and help in every possible way.

It is to be taken for granted, as a matter of course, that this is due entirely to their ignorance, and to the sort of education their politicians and preachers have given them. When ignorance hears fury and hate howled from pulpit and platform, its prejudices are apt to take fire and smolder and burn until opportunity kindles them into a blaze. From the very day after emancipation down to the present time, the unfortunate negroes have been taught to hate the whites and to distrust them. At first they were alarmed by statements that they were to be pressed into slavery again, and since then a thousand and one sinister suspicions and fears have been instilled into their minds, not only by the negro politicians, but by the white republican leaders of the north. The negroes have been taught to believe that the government would take care of them if only the democrats were kept out of power, and so fear and hate have been made to do duty as political agents. This is why the south feels that the ignorant negro vote is a factor dangerous to the social order and threatening to good government.

But there is another side to this temporary disfranchisement of ignorance which seems to escape the attention of those who take a superficial view of the matter. It is not disfranchisement. It will give to the ignorant a new incentive for gaining education and property, and give a fresh stimulus to their energies in the really important affairs of life. It will take them from under the hands of the negro toadies who dance attendance on the white republican leaders. Indeed, these negro toadies and politicians will have to turn their attention to some other mode of acquiring a livelihood, and gradually the prejudices against the whites will give way to reason and common sense, and the very elements that now make for danger and threaten to disturb the peace in every campaign will be employed in the attainment of those results that flow from good citizenship.

When the ignorant negroes are taken from under the shadow of partisanship, and are compelled to turn all their energies toward making a living, and securing education and property, they are bound to make better citizens. Free from the incendiary instruction of those who would embitter the relations of the two races, they will have leisure to study and understand the real attitude of the whites, and they will find as their minds open to a new comprehension of affairs, that this attitude is wholly and utterly different from that which they have been taught to believe it to be.

This temporary disfranchisement will make for peace and lead to a thorough understanding between the races, and this fact alone will be worth more to the negroes than all the results they have been able to secure from their enfranchisement. We think this is appreciated by sensible negroes, and this is why they do not enter any very serious protests against it. Such men as Booker Washington and Council, and others, have as high an appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship as any white men could have, and this appreciation rises from the fact that they are able to measure the relations which exist between one citizen and another, irrespective of color.

The Constitution has never taken any ground on the race problem that was not in the interest of the negroes themselves. To the mass of the race it has always turned a sympathetic side, and it has never given them any advice that was not based on a desire to see them win success as men and as citizens. And we say now that no event could be more fortunate for their future, no more enduring basis for their success could be conceived, than a measure which would compel the ignorant among them to win the ballot, with such advantages as it confers, by working for it through the enlightenment of their minds and accumulating enough property to give them an interest in the laws that are made, in the taxes that are collected, and in the welfare of their neighbors without regard to color.

In a few years from now the representatives of the race will thank heaven that citizenship was made valuable for them by these means.

The Eclipsed Speaker.

There is one republican in the United States, at least, who has passed through the painful experience of a total eclipse.

When the republican party had no pronounced representative in the white house, Tom Reed, from his place as speaker of the house of representatives, could afford to play the role of the mighty czar. He had passed legislation by a simple nod, and felt no hesitation in crushing out whatever rules or traditions might stand in his way. He was especially jaunty when, during the spring months of the session, he would appear in his negligé suit with a great wide belt marking the equatorial zone.

During the last two years, however, but little has been heard from the gentleman from Maine. His rulings seem to have lost their power of irritation, and there is evidence of an interior grief which has bowed him down. His absence from the white house and his avoidance of public discussion, told but too well the painful story of an underrated politician and an unappreciative president. Hence there have been rumors during the session just now coming to a close, of open rupture between Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley.

That rupture is most likely to cut a considerable figure in the coming campaign for the republican presidential nomination. Mr. Reed will have to play very coyly to the administration if he wants to be re-elected to the speakership in December next. It would not be surprising if between now and then some other republican is not groomed for that place. Such a culmination will have the effect of throwing Mr. Reed into opposition to the renomination of Mr. McKinley, and would bring himself into prominence as the opposing candidate. In that event we can expect to see the southern negro delegates rallied again to the jingle of the money barrels, and the country will be treated to another lesson of a great party having its fate decided by the ignorant and mercenary in its own ranks.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The best opinion is that the Nicaragua canal measure will fail at this session. It has been tacked on to the river and harbor bill by the senate, as a last resort, but that bill was already overloaded, and the interests of the transcontinental railway lines, headed by Speaker Reed, will be able to defeat the canal measure with ease.

It is surprising that such a measure, representing as it does the commercial interests of the whole country, and whose beneficial effects would be felt in the remotest corners of the republic should find such strong opposition from the east and north; it is surprising that it should be necessary to tack a bill of such importance to any other bill; but what is most surprising of all is the fact that the representatives of the south Atlantic and gulf states should not present a united front in behalf of the canal. The completion of that project would benefit the whole country and all sections thereof, but no section would reap such instant and lasting benefits as that which borders on the south Atlantic and gulf. Not a port in that large territory, embracing half of the coast line of the country, but would at once feel the impulse of new trade and new commercial relations; not a state out of the many that form the front of that long coast line but would be materially benefited. Their railroads would become the avenues of heavily increased trade, the south Atlantic and gulf ports would become the terminals as well as the outlet of a vast volume of commerce that is now diverted elsewhere, and every business interest would be stimulated.

There seems to be a general state of paralysis or paresis when the large interests of the country and especially the south, are involved, and so here is a great measure dangling at the tail of a neighborhood appropriation bill, and almost certain to be put in the trash barrel to be fished out by the next congress.

The War Department's Vacillation.

While the boys of the Third Georgia regiment are to be congratulated upon their coming discharge from the service, the action of the war department nevertheless furnishes another proof of its vacillation.

The war was practically over before the Third Georgia was mustered in, and if there had been no need for its services, then was the time to have allowed the members to return to their homes. The organization went on, however, at a huge expense to the government as well as loss of time and annoyance to many members of the regiment who desired to be released from the service. Held thus to their duty, the members of the regiment have endeavored to bring their organization up to a high state of efficiency. But a few weeks ago the regiment was ordered to Cuba. Every reason which exists for the mustering out of the regiment today existed equally then. Notwithstanding this the government was put to the expense of transporting the men from Savannah to Neuvitas, and hardly were they settled in their new camp, before the order is issued for them to return to the United States for the purpose of being mustered out.

What does this vacillating and spendthrift policy mean? Every time a regiment is moved from one station to another it costs immense sums of money for transportation. It is a low estimate to say that it will cost the United States government $20,000 for the transportation both ways of the Third Georgia regiment. Now if there had been a purpose to serve which would have justified the expenditure of this money, there would not be one word of complaint, but when bodies of troops are moved about from pillar to post, with no object in view, with no policy to be subserved thereby, the fact becomes very prominent that it is only the transportation companies which have any interest in this matter. It is very comfortable for railroads and steamship owners to receive commissions to move thousands of men around over the country, but what have the taxpayers to say to the bill which is thus charged up against them?

In the light of developments The Constitution does not hesitate to say that the moving of the Third Georgia to Cuba and back without the performance of any service was the work of the grossest incompetence. Those in authority, who would consent to the hurrying around of troops simply to create patronage for transportation companies, cannot escape the censure of the people. If there had been need of the Third Georgia in Cuba, it could have been left there long enough to have justified that necessity. But if there was no need for their presence, a fact which was as evident at the time of their departure as it is now, their movements hither and thither can be little short of criminal.

There is one lesson which this war has burned into the American people, and that is that the administrative department of the army is as incompetent as the men fighting in the ranks are brave and valorous. During the entire war there has been an entire absence of business sense on part of those who have in charge the fiscal duties arising from the movements of men. We need either in the war department, or in the office of the commander-in-chief, some one who can be held responsible for what is going on, and who can give some promise to the people of common sense in his official action.

The Liquor Limit Question.

Council pursued a conservative and well-advised course when it refused yesterday to extend the liquor limits one block west on Marietta street. The decision reached is one that is calculated to show that the members of council have the general good of the city close to heart. Perhaps of itself, the extension of the whisky line would work no harm. In fact, it was acted upon favorably by an important committee of council. But to enlarge the present territory where liquor can be retailed would be an unwise thing to do. In other sections of the city similar moves would doubtless have followed, and council would have met them with difficulty.

But even that feature would not have proved the most dangerous. There would have been those who, seeing the limit extended in the present instance, would be inflamed with the belief that the present restrictions had sprung a leak that would ultimately sweep away the satisfactory prescribed limits. An agitation of the matter would have undoubtedly followed, and any amount of unpleasant feeling engendered.

Council had the lights on when it acted yesterday, and its conservative decision is one that is to be commended. Strife of any sort threatens a city's welfare, and not even Atlanta can afford to be the center of wordy turbulency and an unsettled state of local liquor regulations.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, the truly distinguished American correspondent of The London National Review, is of the opinion that the man who doesn't ask him to dine or to take a drink is his enemy. Can't Editor Maxse get a new hand and help him?

The Washington Post looks longingly forward to the new revolution that will be worked up by the appearance of the first jim-crow car in Cuba.

Senator Gray used to love Mr. Cleveland for his opinions. What are the senator's feelings now?

The Philippine war is about to develop into a bushwhacking campaign such as has been carried on against the Spaniards for the past fifty years.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Mister Winter's Message.

De Winter sen' a message:
"Miss Springtime, is you home?
I 'bleege ter wait outside yo' gate:
I wants some honeycomb!"
En den Miss Springtime up en say:
"You blowed my honey-bees away!"

De Winter sorter study
Ter fin' some winnin' word:
"I 'bout ter freeze! I wish you please
Tu'n loose a mockin'bird!"
En den Miss Springtime say:
"You knows
My mockin'birds is all done froze!"

De Winter stan' dar, quollin',—
He cut up roun' de place;
He 'low he'll sen' a blizzard den,
Ter slap Miss Springtime face!
Miss Springtime say: "Ontell you go,
Dat face er mine I'll never show!"

* * * * *

The Billville Banner.

The Georgia ice crop is immense. Now, if we can only buy a few pickaxes, on the installment plan, we'll be truly happy.

Plowing has been somewhat retarded in this section, as the Georgia mule doesn't know how to follow a furrow in an overcoat.

While the sheriff was traveling toward our office to levy on us he was frozen to his buggy. The Lord sent the weather, and we're not growling at it.

The peach crop was ruined in this section, but the mint crop suffered no damage. All we need now is sugar and lemons.

When the cold snap struck us our fishermen were making for the river, but they are now doing their best to thaw the bait out the jugs.

This year's cotton crop will be served on ice, with 5-cent trimmings.

Work for the Sunshine.

There's work for the sunshine: The rose, from the dead,
Must be kissed to the beauty of white and of red;
The trees, shorn of fruitage,—gray specters of grief—
Must feel the sap's thrill through the veins o' the leaf.
The daisies must blossom—the lilies must lean
O'er rivers, sweet-singing through meadows of green.
There's work for the sunshine on hillside and deep,
'Till in ultimate harvests earth's riches we reap!

* * * * *

The Plumber Speaks.

"No," said the plumber, "I don't take advantage of the situation and make fabulous charges for work. The people are to blame for that. Just read these letters, will you?"

He produced a half-dozen, some of which read as follows:

"If you will fix my pipes before you tackle Brown's, I'll give you $10 extra."

"Don't fix Jenkins's pipes before mine. He's no friend of yours. I inclose $5, and hope to see you in the morning—early.
"P. S.—Jenkints hates plumbers."

"You are invited to an early breakfast, at my house, tomorrow morning. It is to be given specially in your honor. Please bring your plumber's tools with you—not necessarily for breakfast, but as a guarantee of good faith. I inclose $20 for car fare."

"And now," continued the plumber, "you see how the land lies. They're going to make a millionaire of me in spite of myself!"

* * * * *

Noted by the Wayside.

A little streak of blue
In the bleak sky over you;
A flash of sunlight for a minute,
With twinkling raindrops tangled in it.
It surely means that Mistress Spring
Is tempting her sweet birds to sing,
And bees to go a-blossoming!

* * * * *

His Idea of Expansion.

"I dunno much 'bout dis expansion question," said the old colored citizen, "but what I does know is, dey ain't tryin' ter expan' de right thing. What dey wants ter do ter hit de nail on de head is ter take de Nunited States dollar, what has de lady on one side en de eagle on de yuther, en make hit expan' ontell hit 'll go ten mile furder dan hit goes now! Dat's de sort er expansion we is atter, en ontell dey gits ter hit, hit'll be thank heaven fer greens, en de Lawd sen' bacon on Sunday!"

* * * * *

A Leading Question.

Over and over—over and over
They tell us the country is getting in clover;
But what will the lean cows do, O ho!
Till the clover makes up its mind to grow?

* * * * *

It goes without saying that no one will hear the late "old inhabitant" express an opinion on weather again. In the country districts he was completely snowed under, and the community positively refused to dig him out, as it was the opportunity of a lifetime for getting rid of him finally and forever.

* * * * *

A Spring Song.

What time the clods shall color,
And the lark wings the loam,
Thou shalt have grace of sunlight
And Love shall sing thee home.

What time the bee from blossoms
Brings honey to the comb,
Thou shalt taste sweets undreamed of
And Love shall sing thee home.

Thy feet upon green meadows
Where white the daisies foam;
The light where dwelt the shadows,
And Love to sing thee home.

* * * * *

Quite a unique souvenir is a miniature bale of cotton which is being sent out by the Southern Press Clipping Bureau, of Atlanta. Through thirteen unlucky years Editor R. B. Harrison tried to impress upon farmers the folly of raising cotton. Now he proposes to demonstrate that there is no money in it by giving away bales of the fleecy staple. You cannot down a homespun country editor.

* * * * *

Get There Anyhow!

Let it never be forgotten:
Georgia's treated very nice.
If we're short on 5-cent cotton,
We are 'way ahead on ice!

* * * * *

So, after all, we are to have oranges in Florida, whisky in Kentucky, and watermelons in Georgia. What do we care for a little thing like a western blizzard?

F. L. S.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The salt output in Michigan during the year ended on November 30th last was 4,777,121 barrels.

The basin of the St. Lawrence river covers 530,000 square miles, of which 460,000 are in Canada.

Whitefield's famous tabernacle, in Tottenham court road, London, is being rebuilt for the third time.

On his own statement, the professional fees of the late Sir William Jenner amounted to $65,000 a year.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

When Was It, Anyway?

Editor Constitution—The recent cold spell has brought to the front many of the "oldest inhabitants," who are talking about the cold Friday and Saturday, which has been referred to ever since that memorable time as the coldest time in our history—which you refer to as coming in 1833, Bill Arp in 1839 and Colonel John Henry Jones, of Elbert county, as 1840. We beg to differ with all these dates, as our understanding has always been that it was in 1835. As you are making history nowadays which will be referred to for generations to come, would it not be better to settle this date about the cold Friday and Saturday, which I feel sure was in 1835? Very truly,

T. J. HIGHTOWER.

Atlanta, Ga., February 20, 1899.

It Gives Satisfaction.

Editor Constitution—The constitutional amendment recently passed by the Georgia State Oratorical Association has met with perfect approval and satisfaction by the students of Emory, for it signalizes the death knell of professionalism, as it has unfortunately existed in the state oratorical association. To any one who has investigated the system of inter-collegiate oratory that prevails all over the country, it is evident that grave defects have existed in the plan upon which our association has been run. The statement recently printed in The Constitution, coming from M. George, of Mercer, that the Georgia association may well run independently of the great oratorical systems of the northern, middle and western states, must be accepted conditionally. There are fundamental principles in these associations to which ours must most certainly conform, and in nothing so much as their requisites concerning oratorical representation. We must confine ourselves strictly to amateurism, discouraging every tendency that verges toward the professional.

Relative to the constitutionality of the recently adopted amendment, sufficient has been published from Mr. Doyal, of Athens, to attest its legitimacy. I am sure that Mercer, notwithstanding the lately passed restriction, has an abundance of splendid amateur talent from which to select her champions, and there should no longer be any protests from her over the removal of the advantage she has hitherto enjoyed.

FRANK S. PALMER,
President Georgia State Oratorical Association.

The Largest Southern Tree.

Editor Constitution—Some one in writing of an old English home, tells us "The old red brick mansion house was half hidden by the trees in the park." And just such a red brick mansion house, surrounded by beautiful trees, is the home of Captain Charles Alexander in Washington, Ga.

And the park is here, too, a forest of wonderful trees, with a little laughing stream flowing through it. And here, towering high—high above the other trees—is the "big tree"—the monarch of southern forests. It is a tulip-bearing poplar, and is perhaps the oldest and largest tree in the southern states. Its height is 155 feet, its diameter nine feet, circumference twenty-eight feet and its lowest branches are fifty-five feet from the ground. It was away back in the year 1790 that the outspreading branches of this same tree formed the roof of God's first Presbyterian temple in Georgia.

The South Carolina presbytery sent delegates to Washington, and they held an open-air meeting here beneath the "big tree." Here they ordained Rev. William Springer, the first Presbyterian pastor in Georgia, and among the members who officiated at this meeting was Rev. John Brown, D.D., the first president of Franklin college, now the University of Georgia.

Standing beneath the old tree, on a day more than a century after that meeting, I seem to see it all again as it was on that morning so many years ago—and it is a very pleasant picture. It is a day in summer, and the poplar is leafy and green, and in the shadows thrown by its branches are those men of God gathered in solemn assembly; and it seems to me that the southern breezes, blowing around the old tree, must to this day echo the music of the hymn that they sang at the close of their meeting.

In the month of July, 1865, the big tree was struck by lightning and the entire top shattered, but its lower branches were not injured.

Still it stands, "the big poplar," through winter and summer, through all the changing years, wonderful, powerful in its grandeur—stretching great noble branches over the ground so hallowed by sacred association.

E. B. LANE.

Washington, Ga., February 18, 1899.

Atlanta Sports Not in It.

Editor Constitution—Those Atlanta sports who went to Homosassa to fish are not "in it" just a little bit with all their fish stories. Edwin Wheeler, of Ozella, lost a heavy Russian overcoat overboard in Crystal river. A few days later a large tarpon was lying on the warmest mud flat he could find, and strange to say, he had donned Mr. Wheeler's overcoat. We wondered why, but when the thermometer suddenly sank to 15 degrees above zero we knew what the tarpon had heard from the weather bureau.

GEORGE H. STRATNER.

Defends the Volunteers.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of this date, largely displayed, is the announcement that "West Pointers are chuckling over scandals," and that none of the men subject to criticism belong to the West Point contingent of the army. There are no graduates of the military academy chiefs of bureaus in Washington except the engineers and ordnance, so they had slight opportunity to get mixed in the present shuffle. The monumental scandal in which an army officer has been mixed up for many years is "the Carter case," involving, I believe, millions of embezzlement. Captain Carter graduated at the head of his class at the military academy on the Hudson. I am a civilian appointment in the army in which I have served for many years. My most intimate friends from my entrance into the service are so-called "West Pointers" (a name, by the way, they never call themselves by). There is absolutely no grouping in the army of graduates and non-graduates. The good officer and gentleman from whatever source is recognized as such. Colonels who are graduates select adjutants from non-graduates and vice versa. For years the newspapers have been trying to impress on the public that a line of demarcation exists between officers in the army coming from the three different sources—West Point, the ranks and civil life. None exists. They are all good comrades and it is wrong for any one to portray a state of affairs which does not exist—of the officers of the regular army killed at Santiago I think you will find the graduates and non-graduates about evenly divided.

Let the army proper—the line, cavalry, artillery and infantry—who have left their bones bleaching across this continent and in the isles of the sea be free fro mthe squabbles of staff bureaus in Washington, in which they have not the slightest voice or concern. Truly yours.

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Camp Wetherill, Greenville, S. C. February 18, 1899.

Popular Senatorial Elections.

From The Americus Herald.

There is no doubt but that the election of United States senators by the people is growing in favor all over the country and the recent scandals in connection with elections will foster the sentiment. The people are getting tired of dirty politics and the time is about ripe when candidates will have to stand and run on their merits and not on their trickery and bribery. The people of Georgia are about a unit on the question and in addition to that they want better election laws.

THE COLD WAVE IN HAMLET.

(From the township official organ.)

The widow Jones's old blue hen hatched out ten little polar bears last Sunday. She was somewhat excited at first, but at last accounts she was doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Tom Vincent, hearing a noise among his hogs Sunday morning, went out to learn the cause, and found the pigs' tails were frozen, and they were squealing because they could not curl them.

Jasper Dodd says it was so cold Monday morning when he arose to build the fire that he could see icicles hanging off the planet Mars, and the man in the moon had his jaws wrapped up in Venus's fascinator.

Jimmie Dyer's geese went out on the horse pond Saturday night for a sail, and became so engrossed in pecking at the stars in the water they did not notice the approach of the cold wave, and now they are all frozen hard and fast to the water.

Old Uncle Billy Rice carried his fiddle to a frolic Saturday night, but when he tried to play "Sugar in the Gourd," he was startled to hear the fiddle singing "From Greenland Icy Mountains." Some thinks it was the cold weather, but Uncle Billy is now under "conviction," and he has hung up his fiddle and bow, and gone to "seeking."

Everything has frozen about here but the "blind tiger," and a monkey that belonged to a dago who was killed by the train running over him near here last week. Some think the tiger and monkey have made a sort of partnership.

The bottom dropped out of Bill Ford's well last Sunday night, and he says now he can see a Chinese joss house on t'other side, and the water is full of rice. Some say they have known cold weather to affect wells that way, but most folks think Bill Ford is lying about the joss house.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Troy, Ala., Messenger: Atlanta is to be congratulated for its recent relief of suffering humanity.

Dublin, Ga., Courier: The Atlanta Constitution came out Sunday with a colored cover. The Constitution is great.

Dadeville, Ala., Herald: Atlanta made up over two thousand dollars for the suffering of that city. Ten thousand people were helped.

Rochelle, Ga., New Era: Atlanta did the magnanimous thing last Sunday and Monday by giving her poor $2,000 worth in money, provisions and other necessaries. Great is Atlanta.

Ringgold, Ga., New South: Georgia's state fair is an assured success. It is to be held in the Gate City, and Atlanta will back up the venture, which is equivalent to success from its inception.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: Atlanta hasn't asked the federal government for an appropriation for the state fair this fall, but she may. And Lon Livingston would be apt to work it through.

Covington, Ga., Enterprise: Atlanta is certainly growing more and more like New York daily, and is destined soon to be the greatest city in the south. She has more enterprise and get up than all the others, in fact, keeps a "twentieth century" move on her.

Demopolis, Ala., Enterprise: The legislature went to mardi gras in Mobile despite the zero weather. They would rather have cold weather and a warm reception than warm weather and a cold reception, and they have had both—one in Atlanta and one in Mobile.

Albany, Ga., Herald: Savannah is jealous of Atlanta, although the capital city has no noble river, no ocean, no Tybee, no big ships, etc. The Savannah News shows the green-eyed monster's shadow in the following: "Atlanta's latest census gives her in the neighborhood of 124,000 population; probably including immunes, regulars, volunteers, patients, convalescents, transients and stopovers."

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Philadelphia Press: The French republic has again baffled the widespread desire in Europe to predict its death and attend its funeral.

Washington Star: The calm with which France has received the shock of President Faure's death and has passed through the business of electing his successor is one of the marvels of the situation, in view of the violence of the unrest which the nation has experienced during the past two or three years.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Whether M. Loubet's installation in the presidency will be accomplished without disturbance is open to some doubt. Everything was quiet yesterday during and after the election; but angry mobs paraded the streets of Paris last night, as the dispatches tell us, shouting the ejaculation that has become so popular among Parisians: "Spit upon Loubet!"

New York World: When Felix Faure died every element of discord and despotism took heart of grace. The "man on horseback" was confidently looked for. The military power was expected to assert itself. Force was looked for in lieu of law. But so strong is the self-governing instinct after twenty-six years of orderly democratic rule that without so much as a petty riot the body representing the nation has chosen a new president who illustrates in his character all that is best in French republicanism.

New York Times: M. Loubet cannot be called a strong man. He probably has less intellectual or moral force than Dupuy or Freycinet or Brisson and much less than Constans, none of whom was finally in the race. But he has the reputation of honesty of purpose, sober judgment, and a sincere patriotism. He has long experience, and he appears, by the fact of his election, to enjoy more of the confidence of the active men in public life than any other. He will face them with the consciousness that the republic has passed with dignity and calm through a sudden and very severe trial.

New York Tribune: Revolution has not so much as shown its head. Not one pretender has cut the slightest figure. The army has stood loyal and tranquil. With unhesitating promptness and with unfailing order the national assembly has carried out the constitutional programme. And while the body of the late president still awaits the rites of sepulture the higher duties to the living republic are fulfilled in the choice of his successor. No governmental system could have worked better. No government, and no nation, could have acted better. The French republic and the French people have given to themselves the noblest possible vindication. They may today, amid their tears for Felix Faure, exultantly exclaim, "We are a people yet!"

Desecrating the Flag.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

It were idle to hope that the legislative season could pass without sundry measures introduced to prohibit the use of the American flag for advertising, although the output along this line has not been what might have been expected. We must confess that the attractive use of the national emblem, which cannot be put before the public too often, seems less a sacrilege than an inspiration to patriotism even in connection with some commodity which is offered for sale. There are far greater evils threatening the existence of this great republic today than the use of the flag as an invitation to buy, and no less an authority than the president of the United States has given expression to the sentiment that "trade follows the flag." "Old Glory" is one of the few good things of which we cannot have too much.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Admiral Cervera.

What has become of Admiral Cervera?
Atlanta, Ga. R. E. W.

Admiral Cervera is at the present time either on his family estate, nor far from Cadiz, or at Madrid, preparing to undergo his trial by courtmartial for the destruction of his fleet at Santiago.

Magazines and Newspapers.

Can you give me any information in regard to the number of magazines and newspapers published in the United States?
Greensboro, Ga. J. P. H.

The newspaper directory for 1898 is authority for the statement that the number of periodicals published in the United States and Canada is 21,360, of these 899 being of Canadian origin.

What "Morro" Means.

What is the exact meaning of the Spanish word "morro?"
Memphis, Tenn. P. H. McH.

We answered this question editorially some time ago. Morro means promontory. Forts on promontories are morro forts. As such promontories are numerous along the rugged coast of Cuba, it is not strange that morro castles should frequently appear in the dispatches from the island during the war and in the reports of commanding officers.

United States Military Strength.

What is the numerical strength of the United States army? P. L. F.
Atlanta, Ga.

At the end of August, 1898, the strength of the various organizations of the United States army was as follows: Ten cavalry regiments, with 419 officers and 11,594 enlisted men; seven artillery regiments, 369 officers, 12,454 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 987 officers, 22,458 enlisted men; general officers and staffs, 7,980 men; engineers, hospital corps, 1879 men.

Nicknames of States.

Can you give me the nicknames of each of the states in the union?
Atlanta, Ga. MISS C. H. B.

These are the principal nicknames of the states: Alabama, Cotton State; Arkansas, Bear; California, Golden; Connecticut, Nutmeg; Delaware, Blue Hen; Georgia, Empire State of the South; Illinois, Prairie; Indiana, Hoosier; Iowa, Hawkeye; Kansas, Garden; Kentucky, Blue Grass; Louisiana, Creole; Maine, Pine Tree; Maryland, Old Line; Massachusetts, Bay; Michigan, Wolverine; Minnesota, Gopher; Mississippi, Bayou; Nevada, Sagebrush; New Hampshire, Granite; New York, Empire; North Carolina, Tar Heel; Ohio, Buckeye; Pennsylvania, Keystone; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, Palmetto; Texas, Lone Star; Vermont, Green Moutain; Virginia, Old Dominion; Wisconsin, Badger. The states not given have no nicknames accepted generally.

Some Filipino Towns.

Is the country in the neighborhood of Manila thickly populated? What are some of the principal towns? R. B. H.
Walhalla, S. C.

In the vicinity of Manila are a good many populous towns. The following table gives their names, estimated population and distance from the capital:

	Population.	Miles from Manila.	
Caloocan..	9,843	7	N.
Dilas....	4,625	3	
Ermita....	4,726	1¼	S.
Las Pinas..	4,000	8	S.
Malate..	2,319	1¾	S.
Mariquina..	10,313	7	
Montaban..	3,055	16	
Muntinlupa..	5,068	21	
Navolas....	9,154	6¼	N.
Novaliches..	1,871	10	
Pandacan..	2,446	2	E.
Paranique..	9,866	6	S.
Pasig..	22,000	7	
Patervas..	2,842	8	
Pineda....	9,825	3⅛	S.
San Mateo..	6,700	17	
San Pedro Macati..	3,921	8	
Santa Ana..	2,194	3	S. E.
Taging....	9,662	4	
Tambobong..	25,000	3	

Caloocan was one of the headquarters of the insurgent army.

Brazil's Noted Palm.

Can you give me any information in regard to what is called the carnahuba palm of Brazil? R. W. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

This extraordinary product is found in the states of Parahiba, Ceara, Rio Grande and others in Brazil. In no other region of the globe is a tree to be found that can be employed for such varied and useful purposes. It resists intense and protracted droughts, and is always green and vigorous. Its roots produce the same medicinal effects as sarsaparilla. Its stems afford strong, light fibers, which acquire a beautiful luster, and serve for joists, rafters and other building materials, as well as for stakes for fences. From parts of the tree wines and vinegar are made. It yields almost a saccharine substance, as well as a starch resembling sago. In periods of famine, caused by protracted droughts, the nutritious substances obtained from it are of immense benefit to the poorer classes. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. The pulp has an agreeable taste, and the nut, which is oleaginous and emulsive, is sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, water tubes and pumps are made. The pith is an excellent substitute for cork. From the stem a white liquid similar to the milk of the cocoanut, and a flour resembling maizena may be extracted. Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made. A considerable quantity of this straw is shipped to Europe and a part of it returns to Brazil manufactured into hats. The straw is also used for thatching houses. Moreover, salt is extracted from it, and likewise an alkali used in the manufacture of common soap.

America's Greatest Landowner.

Who is the greatest landowner in America? Can you give me any light on this subject? R. M. C.
Murphy, N. C.

This distinction belongs to Robert Gillespie Reid, to whom most of Newfoundland, the tenth island in the world, belongs. Reid is a Scotchman, who secured grants of land on promise to improve them. He has built railroads and towns and spent his life in developing his property. Newfoundland is one-sixth larger than Ireland and Mr. Reid owns 5,000,000 acres.

Since Newfoundland, tired of official inertia and lack of capital, decided to turn over its assets to a private capitalist by means of what is known as the Reid contract, it has been discovered that Newfoundland is not only a rich mineral country, but actually the richest on earth. "Czar" Reid, as the unassuming owner is called, has already refused uncounted millions for his property, and in spite of the agitation begun by the colony to rescind the contract, there seems every reason to believe that Mr. Reid will live to enjoy one of the largest private fortunes of the period, as well as to be famous for his sagacity in exploiting a huge island, which was barren when he appeared on the scene.

Forty years ago Mr. Reid left Scotland to make his way in the world and since then he has lived a life of unremitting toil. He has built railways over many of the rough places of the world, and hard work and exposure in the northern climate have at last rather undermined his health. He is in Algeria now, but even at that distance goes on developing his Newfoundland property. At present there are working under him in Newfoundland a small army of prospectors and surveyors; mills are being built, a railway 400 miles long is being operated, a fleet of steamers is in process of construction. All this is the result of the energy and shrewdness of one man. He has two sons, grown men, who are associated with him.

After the 4th of March.

From The Unadilla Advertiser.

After the 4th of March the United States senate will deserve to be called the "Millionaires' Club" more than ever, because it will contain more of them.

COUNCIL KILLS MOVE TO EXTEND LIQUOR LIMITS OUT MARIETTA ST

After a Lively Discussion Yesterday Council Refused To Grant Petition for Saloon at Corner of Thurmond Street.

VOTE WAS FOURTEEN TO FIVE

Dr. Broughton Made a Speech Against Extension of Limits.

DR. TURNER'S PLEA FOR THE SCHOOL

Alderman Day Resurrects an Old Campaign Document, Which Plays an Important Part in the Argument—Several Eloquent Talks.

The liveliest topic considered at the regular meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon was the move to extend the whisky limits from Foundry street one block farther on Marietta to Thurmond street. The petition for a saloon at the corner of Thurmond and Marietta streets was brought by Hall & Harbin, a whisky firm. It was referred to the police committee, which presented a favorable report on the petition to council yesterday afternoon. Council killed the ordinance providing for the extension of the limits by a vote of 5 to 14 after one of the most interesting debates heard in the council chamber in some time.

The argument for the extension was led by Councilman Hammond; against by Councilman Thomson. Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist church, made a strong speech against the extension, in which he used some spicy language in referring to the firm of Hall & Harbin. The others who took part in the discussion were Aldermen Day and Turner, Councilman Parks and Roy.

Those favoring the extension argued that the city was growing and that the liquor laws should be made to conform to this growth. The negative side thought that the precedent was a bad one, and that the extensions should not be made on account of the proximity of the Marietta street school to the proposed location of the saloon.

The argument grew warm at times, and was listened to by a large and attentive audience, composed of citizens of almost all professions, gathered specially to witness the proceedings on this subject.

The councilmen voted as follows:

For the extension ordinance—Mayson, Holland, McCullough, Thompson, A. P.; Hammond—5.

Against It—Rice, Turner, Kilpatrick, Day, LaHatte, Harwell, Adair, Maddox, Burns, Thomson, W. S.; Parks, Roy, Dozier, Pope—14.

Speakers and Their Argument.

The vote and the argument on this question is of importance because it indicates for the first time the standing of the present council on the liquor question. The result is regarded as most favorable by those opposed to any change whatever in the present municipal regulations of the liquor traffic.

When Clerk Greene had concluded the reading of the report of the police committee on the application, and the ordinance from the same committee making the extensions of the liquor limits, Councilman Hammond moved that the ordinance be adopted. Councilman McCullough seconded.

Councilman W. S. Thomson was the first speaker.

"I believe," said he, "that this is unwise legislation. It is now claimed that the present liquor traffic in this city is in good shape, and that it would not be wise to stir up the question again. I do not think it would be right to begin any agitation along the line of whisky limits. I am opposed to this ordinance on principle. There is no reason or demand for it. I have been telephoned today by a good many citizens living in that district, and all have urged me to use my influence against the passage of the ordinance. I think it best to let well enough alone."

"The police committee," said Councilman Hammond in reply, "tried to be conservative in the consideration of this ordinance and petition. We have given the matter fair and careful consideration. When Hall & Harbin first presented the petition for a liquor license I told them it could not be secured under the present municipal statutes, and not until the residents in that neighborhood had been heard from. I am strictly opposed to any change in the liquor regulations in Atlanta. We have construed this ordinance as meaning no change in the regulations. Regulations, as we understood it, meant the hours of sale, the license, etc., and not the whisky limits. The whisky limit ordinance was passed in 1887. The limit then ran out Peachtree street as far as Auburn avenue. That was far enough, but the town began to grow, and the law was later amended so as to extend the limits as far as the Aragon hotel. The law states the whisky traffic shall be regulated in prescribed business districts. Where Marietta street in this district between Thurmond and Foundry was once occupied by residences, it is now filled up with business houses. The town has grown there, too. Every business man but two in that block signed the petition for this license. One of the objectors said he did not care to sign it, although he did not object to the saloon; the other said he would not sign for fear it might injure his social position. We have considered this purely from a business standpoint, and if the city is going to license the business at all I do not see why the city should not secure the revenue from this saloon."

Echo from the Election.

At this juncture Alderman Day produced a copy of an Atlanta newspaper giving interviews with all the councilmanic candidates during the recent campaign. Mr. Day read several extracts therefrom, in which the candidates since elected had pledged themselves to oppose any change in the present regulation of the liquor traffic. Mr. Day thought this promise was binding in this case; that the regulations meant limits as well as hours. Mr. Hammond took a different view. Mr. Day laid much stress on the proximity of the Marietta street school in that vicinity, and stated he had been approached by a number of citizens in that locality asking that he use his influence against the ordinance.

Alderman Turner was the next speaker. In his characteristic, forceful and pointed style he said:

"I live in the fifth ward. My people there don't want that saloon. They tell me not to vote for it. I represent the children of this city, several hundred of whom are within a stone's throw of the place where this saloon is proposed to be located. The people of that ward have been to see me and have begged me 'for God's sake don't let that saloon come here.' If you extend the limits one block, there will be another movement to extend the line another block, and so it will go on until our street is ruined. In the name of the taxpayers and the children of that ward, don't grant this petition."

Dr. Broughton Heard From.

Councilman Adair announced that Dr. Broughton was present and wished to be heard on the subject. The council suspended the rules and Mayor Pro Tem. Mitchell invited the minister to the floor.

"I have a very great interest in this matter," said he, "because I am pastor of a church in the vicinity of this proposed saloon. The children of my Sunday school have to pass there, and I have been urged by my people to interest myself in the fight against the extension of the whisky limits. We do pray God that you members of the city council will not make Marietta street a Decatur street. We are trying hard to keep up the moral standard of that thoroughfare, but it will be a serious drawback to us of you allow the saloon to be established on this corner. I wish to deny the statement made by Councilman Hammond that all the business men but two on the block between Foundry and Thurmond streets are in favor of the extension. I have seen or heard from the following persons and they declare they are opposed to the extension: J. D. Fraser, Martin Bros., Kuhn, photographer; W. R. Harris, Williamson Bros., Fulton Mattress Manufacturing Company. These men never signed that petition and they never had any apology for not signing it. I was called up today by Mr. Sharp, who stated that he had been misled in the matter and that he was opposed to the whisky extension.

"The fact that the Marietta Street school is located close by should be one of the strongest arguments against the extensions of the city limits. I say, furthermore, without hesitancy, that a similar institution run by the men who want to locate this new saloon in our ward is one of the meanest dives in Atlanta. In the name of the fight which might be provoked, and which might be distasteful to the citizens of that quarter, I beg that you do not extend the liquor lines any farther out Marietta street."

Mr. Hammond Comes Back.

"I do not know," said Mr. Hammond, "that this firm has the meanest dive in Atlanta. They have been conducting a lawful business for several years and if any unusual outlawry has been going on there the police committee has never heard of it. We have never believed that this is the meanest dive in Atlanta, and we do not believe it now. There are some people in this world who make extraordinary statements without the facts to back them."

Councilman Parks secured the floor.

"I was told," said he, "that every business house in that block wanted the license. We had petitions before us signed by reputable men, and I do not see how the committee could have brought in any other report than a favorable one. When I made the statement in the public prints during my campaign that I was opposed to any change in the present regulations of the liquor traffic, I meant what I said. I never considered a question of limit then when I made this statement. If any of my friends or my constituents claim, however, that the question of boundary was understood then, I am willing to abide by any promise and I will vote against the proposed extension out Marietta street."

Dr. Roy Has a Say.

"I, like the balance of my colleagues, stated in the public prints," said Dr. Roy, "that I was opposed to any change in the present regulation of the liquor traffic. I could not now as an honest man vote for the extension of the whisky limits out Marietta street."

Councilman Thomson stated that Councilman Roy had expressed his views exactly. The vote was then taken, and after the announcement of the result the majority of the spectators dispersed.

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"AFTERNOON TEAS."

St. Louis, Mo., Ladies Serve the New Food Delicacy.

At some select afternoon "teas" in St. Louis, Mo., the ladies have been serving the new food delicacy, Grape-Nuts, and it has become very popular, owing to its novel and never to be forgotten flavor as well as the fact that it is ready to serve without any preparation whatever, a most desirable feature for hurry breakfast and luncheon. Made by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Bills Before the Senate and House Yesterday.

Raleigh, N. C., February 20.—(Special.)—A bill was introduced today in the house to prescribe the rates of fire insurance on firm property. The senate and house elected M. L. Reed, M. H. Holt, V. V. Richardson, N. B. Broughton and R. A. Grier trustees of the deaf-mute school.

Most of the session of the house was devoted to the salary and fee bill, and some salaries were sharply cut down, as follows: That of treasurer to $2,250, now $3,000; secretary of state $1,800, now 2,500.

The bill establishing the conty of Scotland was signed with gold pens specially presented by the people of the new county.

The senate passed a bill adding to the geological survey the investigation of the oyster and fish interests in the state.

There is a continued fight over the bills to establish dispensaries. That to establish one at Greensboro will pass tomorrow. This was settled today by the committee. It is asserted plainly tonight that the bill to create a dispensary at Charlotte will not pass the senate, though it passed the house unanimously.

Governor Russell this evening sent to the house a copy of the resignation tendered by W. L. Norwood as judge of the superior court for the twelfth district, and also his letter to Norwood saying that if Norwood is holding office, or acting as judge, his resignation is accepted. The house committee appointed to impeach Norwood will be sent to the senate tomorrow morning to ask leave to withdraw the impeachment of Norwood. Thus the matter will end.

PILOTS SUE BRITISH STEAMER.

Norwegian Ship Is Libeled by Galveston Cotton Screwmen.

Galveston, Tex., February 20.—The Galveston Pilots' Association, by its individual members, filed suit in the federal court today for half pilotage against the British steamer Lingfield. The Lingfield came in with a pilot who does not hold a state license and the federal law gives half pilotage to regular pilots in such cases.

The Norwegian ship Katy was libeled today by several cotton screwmen who assisted in extinguishing a fire aboard her. They want $20,000. Both were released on bond.

Chester Gingham Mills Sold.

Charleston, S. C., February 20.—The Chester Gingham mills, Chester, this state, were sold today to the highest bidder by order of the United States court. Though the upset price was only $25,000, the mills were knocked down to O. P. Heath and Eli Springs, of Charlotte, N. C., for $48,050. This is the third attempt to sell this mill and the price paid was a surprise.

MANY MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

The City Fathers Held a Busy Session Yesterday Afternoon.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Ordinance To Establish One Unanimously Adopted.

NEW LIBRARY MATTER TO BE TAKEN UP

Mayor Woodward's Communication Is Sent to the Finance Committee. Invitation from Joyner.

Chief among the matters considered by the city council yesterday afternoon was the sinking fund ordinance introduced by the finance committee through its chairman, Alderman J. D. Turner.

A similar ordinance had been introduced at the last session of council, and held over for two weeks at the request of several members, but at the instance of the city comptroller, the original ordinance was amended in one or two minor points, and re-introduced yesterday. It was adopted without a dissenting voice, and when concurred in by the aldermanic board and signed by the mayor, the sinking fund commission will have become a reality in the municipal government of this city.

The object of the commission is to derive some revenue from the sinking fund by means of a commission. This commission, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by the general council, will have charge of the city sinking fund by investing it in city, state, or United States bonds as it sees fit. The members of this commission are to serve six, eight and ten years, respectively. They are to invest all accretions to the sinking fund from interest or from premiums on bonds sold, and to utilize the city's money as they deem best along prescribed lines. The sinking fund is regarded as a great institution by municipal financiers, in whose opinion it should have been established long ago.

The amendments proposed by Comptroller Goldsmith are merely for the purpose of making the records of the commission conform to his system of bookkeeping. There is no doubt that the aldermanic board will concur in the paper, and that the mayor will sign it. In this case, the commissioners should be elected at the next meeting of council, two weeks hence.

The ordinance was published in full in The Constitution February 7th.

The New Library.

Mayor Woodward submitted a communication to council giving an account of the munificent offer of Andrew Carnegie to give $100,000 to the city for a free circulating library, and advocating an appropriation of $5,000 for the support of the institution as required by the donor. The communication of the mayor, together with other correspondence with Mr. Carnegie on the matter already published, was referred to the finance committee, where it will be considered next week, and doubtless given a favorable report. The councilmen are in favor of the appropriation, and there is no doubt that it will go through.

Mayor Woodward's communication is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the General Council—I have the pleasure to herewith transmit to your honorable body for your earnest consideration a very generous proposition from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in which he proposes to give to the city of Atlanta the magnificent sum of $100,000, to be used for the purpose of establishing in our city a free public library. This princely offering carries with it only two conditions, and they are, that the city shall provide a site and agree to appropriate annually the sum of $5,000 for the maintenance of the library.

"A free public library is an instrument of public education that Atlanta is much in need of, for it mainly benefits that class of our people who are not financially able to contribute money for library purposes.

"In my inaugural address to the general council I took occasion to express the hope that the time might soon come when a free circulating library would be added to the educational opportunities of all of the people of our city. That opportunity now has become a reality, and I am earnestly of the opinion that we should accept it. The annual contribution of $5,000 will be wisely expended, and would prove a source of great benefit to all our people. The city has contributed $2,500 annually to the Technological school, and it is certainly safe to say that future councils would for all time appropriate the $5,000 for free library purposes.

"I also transmit a communication from the Young Men's Library Association, in which they ask that a committee be appointed from the general council to act jointly with a committee from the association, looking to the idea of merging the present Young Men's Library and the Carnegie donation. If this can be accomplished the condition of the site will be settled, and Atlanta should, in the very near future, be provided with a first-class free circulating library.

"I am persuaded to the opinion that favorable action by your honorable body in accepting the magnificent gift of Mr. Carnegie would meet with the almost unanimous approval of our people.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor."

A communication was also read from W. M. Kelly, J. R. Nutting and T. H. Martin, of the Young Men's Library Association, asking that a committee be appointed from council to confer with them relative to a site for the new library. This communication was also referred to the finance committee, with which the library representatives will hold a conference in the next few days.

Donates a New Street.

A communication was read from S. M. Inman, in which he offers to donate to the city sufficient land for a new street from Nelson to Forsyth street, through the property now known as the Inman Orphans' Home. This will open up a new thoroughfare in that vicinity and will doubtless be accepted by the city. The matter was referred to the street committee.

The communication of the board of police commissioners, requesting that a police matron be named for the police barracks, was referred to the finance committee. Definite action on the matter will be taken at the next meeting of council.

A resolution from the committee on contested claims and litigation was adopted calling on the city attorney to institute suit against the Anniston Pipe Works on the evidence of J. E. McClure, of Chattanooga. It is alleged that this concern was a member of a pipe trust which worked to make this city pay excessive prices for pipe. The suit will probably be brought at once in the United States court at Birmingham.

The resolution from the finance committee discharging the bondsmen of ex-City Treasurer Joseph Orme was adopted.

Two Anti-Fire Ordinances.

The board of fire masters introduced an ordinance prohibiting any person, firm or corporation from keeping on hand any dynamite whatever between the hours of

Continued on Eleventh Page.

MINISTERS WAGE WAR ON POSTERS

They Want To Keep Indecent Pictures Off of Billboards.

CONFERENCE HELD YESTERDAY

Dr. Holderby Called on Mayor Yesterday Morning.

PREACHERS WANT THE LAW ENFORCED

They Will Appear Before Mayor Woodward Tomorrow—Where Is the Line To Be Drawn?

The movement of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, of Atlanta, against the exhibition of alleged indecent and obscene bill posters, is fast taking shape. A conference of the committee of ministers appointed to take charge of the crusade was held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when it was decided to go before Mayor Woodward and ask that he enforce the present state and city statutes governing the billboard matter.

Drs. Holderby, Lovejoy, Broughton, Williamson and Landrum were at the conference. Dr. Holderby was appointed a committee of one to go before Mayor Woodward and secure a date then the committee could be heard. Dr. Holderby held a long conference with Mayor Woodward in the latter's office, and the mayor decided to give the ministers a hearing tomorrow.

The ministers of the city—most of them—have been preaching for some time against the display of indecent pictures on the theatrical billboards, and now they are going to follow up their sermons with work of another character. They claim there are municipal and state statutes in existence that clearly prohibit the exhibition of such bright talismanic eye-openers as sometimes point the wayfarers to various temples of amusement. The preachers want these laws enforced. They seem determined to break up the alleged evil, and are going to make a formal request of Mayor Woodward to see to it that the laws are enforced by the city police.

Dr. Holberby's Statement.

The following statement made to Mayor Woodward yesterday morning by Dr. Holderby explains the positions of the ministers on the subject:

"We believe the indecent pictures displayed on the billboards of our city have a decidedly evil effect on our people, particularly our young people. We are not trying to break up the system of billing altogether, but we do insist that the theatrical companies display decent pictures. Some of the sights seen on the street boards sometimes beggar description. There are laws against this custom and all we ask is that they be enforced."

When seen after the conference with Dr. Holderby, Mayor Woodward said:

"Of course I am willing to enforce any law that I can—that is my duty—and I am opposed to any indecent posters if such are displayed in this city. The question is, though, where to draw the line. The greatest artists in the world find nothing objectionable in the picture of the nude. By whose standard shall the line be drawn? Shall the ministers be called on to say what kind of pictures shall be displayed? These are questions that are hard to settle."

"Have you noticed any indecent pictures on the local billboards here lately?" was asked.

"No, I have not. The truth is," continued the mayor, "I pay very little attention to theatrical advertisements."

"Would you consider the picture of a woman in tights on a public billboard indecent?"

"No, I cannot say that I would."

Dr. Landrum's Line.

Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, when seen yesterday, had the following to say about the line to be drawn between decency and indecency in theatrical advertising:

"The same laws should govern lithographs as govern people on the street. Women should not be allowed to dress any less on the boards than they do in real life on the public thoroughfares. It would be unlawful for a woman to walk down the street in tights. It should be the same for anyone to hang a picture of a woman dressed in tights on a public billboard. There is no doubt that a great deal of evil results from this custom and it should be stopped in Atlanta."

Dr. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist, expressed practically the same view. When asked if any indecent pictures were on exhibition in the city now, he said he did not know of any. He had seen them, however.

It is probable a number of ministers will attend the hearing before the mayor tomorrow morning and the outcome will be watched with great interest.

Section 313 of the city code says:

> No person shall exhibit, expose or paste upon any fence, building, wall, post, billboard or other place in the city of Atlanta, and exposed to public view any representation, picture, design or advertisement of any description of an indecent, immoral or immodest character, calculated to debauch the public or shock the sense of decency or propriety.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

BOATS BLOCKED IN BY ICE.

Perilous Condition of Two Vessels on the Tennessee River.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—The "Telephone" and "Flora Swann," Tennessee river steamboats, are enveloped in an ice blockade about fifteen miles east of this city. The boats were due here last Saturday, and an investigation today revealed their perilous condition at Hanging Rock, a dangerous place on the river. River men say the boats will be blockaded until the stream rises, or a heavy rain falls and washes the ice out. No passengers were aboard either boat. They were heavily loaded with freight.

FRENCH EDITOR IS SENTENCED.

Former Mayor of Algiers Given Three Years and Fined 1,000 Francs.

Grenoble, France, February 20.—Max Gregis, the former mayor of Algiers, and editor of The Anti-Juif, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for "press offenses and glorifying murder and pillage at meetings in Algiers and Paris."

M. Phillippe, managing director of the same paper, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 francs on the same charge.

Will Practice at Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., February 20.—(Special.)—Colonel Rogers, treasurer of the Philadelphia baseball team, is here making arrangements for the club to spend several weeks in practice at this place. The Bostons have also decided to practice in this state, having secured grounds at Durham.

A Wedding and Arrest.

Alabama City, February 20.—(Special.)—Ed Cox, a young man working for the Dwight Manufacturing Company, married here yesterday, and as he was leaving with his bride he was arrested on a warrant from Rome, Ga., charging him with attempt to murder.

Grip's Ravages Doomed.

So much misery and so many deaths have been caused by the Grip, that every one should know what a wonderful remedy for this malady is found in Dr. King's New Discovery. That distressing stubborn cough, that inflames your throat, robs you of sleep, weakens your system and paves the way for Consumption is quickly stopped by this matchless cure. If you have chills and fever, pain in the back of the head, soreness in bones and muscles, sore throat and that cough that grips your throat like a vice, you need Dr. King's New Discovery to cure your Grip, and prevent Pneumonia or Consumption. Price 50 cts. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at any drug store.

Watches and Charms,
Diamonds and Jewelry,
Sterling Silverware and Fine Cut Glass.
Rookwood Pottery and Novelties.
The Largest Stock in the South.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

A Complete Hat Store.

That means you can get anything you want here either in stiff or soft hats at any price you may name, and better value at the prices than elsewhere. All the newest and best things.

The Gay Co.,
HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS,
30 WHITEHALL STREET.
Sole Agents "MILLER" HAT.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's."

Sweet
Florida
Oranges
Free from Frost

We have just received another shipment of those delicious Florida Oranges, that were picked and housed before the Blizzard touched them. This may be the last shipment we can get this season.
COME WHILE THEY LAST.
We are agents for
LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES and CREAM BON BONS.
Fresh invoice just in.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
Sign of the Coffee Pot.

REAL ESTATE LOANS..
5% Loans on Business Property
6% Loans on Residence Property
7% Loans on Improved Farms
BARKER & HOLLEMAN
Gould Building.
'PHONE 1207

Our present prices are one-third less than usual on Suits Overcoats Underwear

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.
Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

A RATE MEETING TO BE HELD TODAY

Executive Officers of Terminal Lines Will Talk Over Cotton Rates.

MAY GET THEM READJUSTED

Vice President St. John, Who Made the Open Cut, Is Expected.

MOST OF THE CROP HAS BEEN MOVED

Macon Has Asked State Railroad Commission To Reduce Rates—Petition To Be Heard February 28th.

A conference of executive officers of roads entering Atlanta will be held here today. Mr. W. W. Finley, vice president of the Southern railway, arrived yesterday at noon from Pass Christian, his old home.

Vice President J. M. Egan, of the Central of Georgia; Vice President E. St. John, of the Seaboard Air-Line; General Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia, are expected here today.

Mr. Finley was at the Southern's offices in the Equitable yesterday and received a number of callers. It is understood that the conference was called to talk over different rate matters affecting Atlanta and this territory. The Atlanta and Athens cotton rate situation has never been adjusted, although it was considered in New York and in St. Augustine at the recent meeting. As there is no great amount of cotton to be moved during the rest of this season, it is considered to be possible to bring about a restoration of the old rates. Mr. St. John, of the Seaboard, made the first open cut in the cotton rates from Atlanta and Athens to Portsmouth a few weeks ago. He thought that too much cotton was going out by way of Charleston, so he reduced the rate from Atlanta and Athens from 49 cents per 100 pounds to 25 cents. This was promptly met by the roads leading to the south Atlantic ports, which reduced their rates from 43 cents to 19 cents.

The Seaboard then cut from 25 cents to 20 cents from this territory to Portsmouth. The Southern, which had reduced its rates from here and Athens to 25 cents to Portsmouth at the first reduction, announced a rate of 20 cents to Portsmouth and 19 cents to Brunswick. The Central and the Georgia let their rates stand at 19 cents from this territory ot Savannah and Charleston And that is the situation today.

Macon has a petition before the state railroad commission for a reduced rate on cotton to correspond with the Atlanta and Athens rate. This petition is set for a hearing February 28th, one week from today. A movement was started in Macon about two weeks ago to get a hearing before the commission on cotton rates, but the matter was dropped by the parties who were moving.

Directly afterwards other parties took the matter up and they have been notified to appear before the commission one week from today.

WANTS TO EXTEND ITS LINE.

The Jacksonville, Valdosta and Western Desires To Build to Albany.

The Jacksonville, Valdosta and Western railroad has asked the secretary for an amendment to its charter so that it can increase its capital stock and build on from Valdosta to Albany.

This line is almost complete to Valdosta. It is well built and makes a short line between Valdosta and Jacksonville. It passes through a good timber country. The company has some wealthy New York people interested in it and they have not spared money to construct a substantial road.

Asks for Lower Rates.

A petition has been presented to the state railroad commission asking for lower rates on the Waycross Air-Line. This is a road which extends from Waycross to Douglass, in Coffee county. The road is in the sixth class. One of its patrons complains that its rates are too high. This case will be heard February 28th.

Storm Hurt Earnings.

Last week's blizzard cut off the earnings or all the railroads in the country. The southern lines were hard hit, but the roads in the middle states were probably the worst sufferers. The Pennsylvania must have lost an immense sum on account of decreased traffic.

Here in the south, the Norfolk and Western's earnings for the week were off $70,000. The Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, the Central and other large systems must have suffered too. In addition to the loss in earnings, some of the roads like Southern, Seaboard and Norfolk and Western must have had large increases in expenditures.

Now that the lines are all open again, they are getting a large volume of business, but they can hardly expect to get back all that they have lost.

There is nothing so refreshing as Cook's Imperial Champagne. It's pure, healthy and nourishing.

COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Atlanta Grays Choose a First and Second Lieutenant and Begins a New Era.

At a meeting of the Atlanta Grays, company K, of the Fifth regiment, Georgia volunteers, held last night, officers were elected.

Captain William C. Massey was re-elected captain. He has held this position for some time and has made the Grays one of the leading companies of the regiment. Hugh M. Dorsey, formerly on the governor's staff, was elected first lieutenant. He has been identified with the military of Atlanta for some time and will make a popular officer.

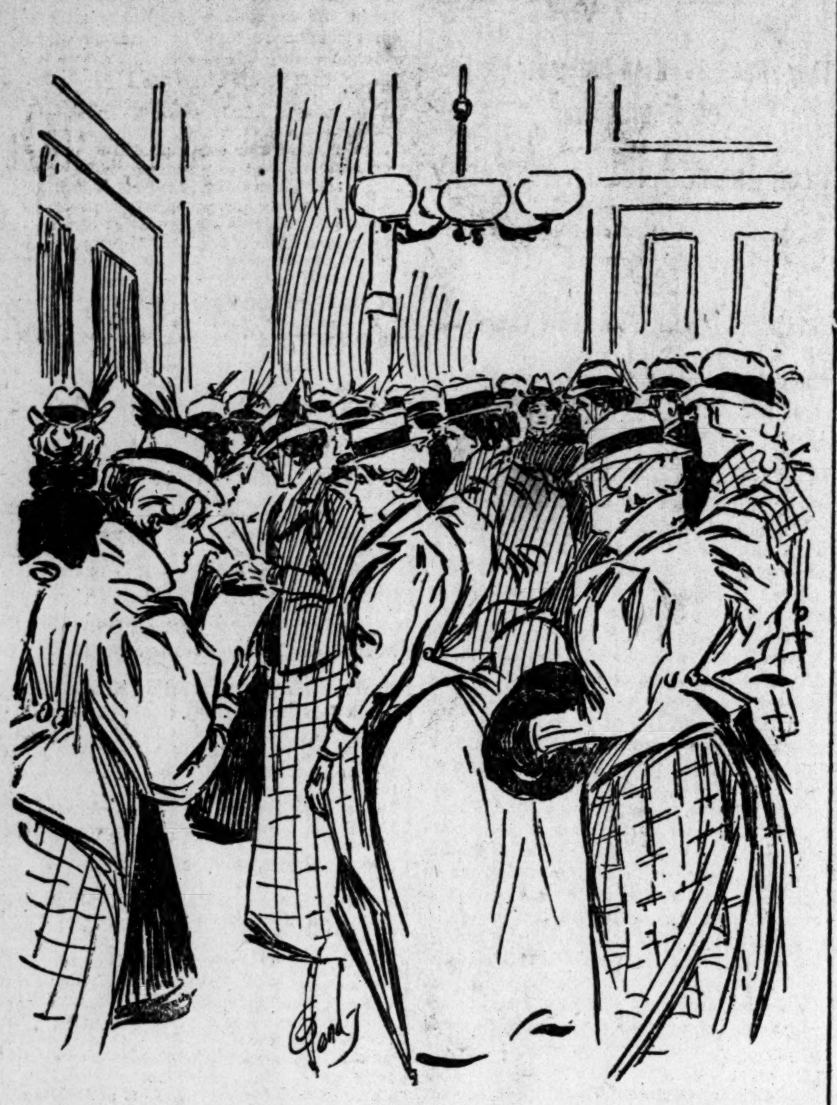
C. M. Rheberg was elected second lieutenant. Mr. Rheberg has held the medal for the best drilled man in the company for some time, and rose to his new position from a corporal.

The company has not done any active drilling since the late war, but will again begin a study of the tactics and be ready to take its accustomed place in the regiment.

Funeral of Mrs. F. C. Gilbert.

The funeral of Mrs. Fannie C. Gilbert will take place at her late residence, 524 Spring street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The service will be conducted by Rev. Orme Flynn, of the Ninth Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Gilbert was an honored and devoted member. The interment will occur at Westview.

WHAT A TEN CENT AD IN THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION DID



The above picture indicates in a mild fashion the rush that occurred yesterday morning in reply to a ten-cent advertisement that appeared in the Sunday Constitution. The firm that inserted the advertisement, stating that it desired the services of a competent young woman, had no idea that it would be overwhelmed in the manner indicated above. As a matter of fact, not less than two hundred women answered the advertisement, and so complete were the majority of references, and so attractive the women, that it was difficult to select one from the number. There is, of course, a moral to this story, and that is that if you want help of any kind, or wish to advertise for anything lost, found, strayed or stolen, put your advertisement in the ten-cent column of The Constitution.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Under the Red Robe," a charming romantic drama, presented by a capable company, was the attraction at the Grand last night, and it was received with enthusiasm by a large and well-pleased audience.

As a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel, "Under the Red Robe," the play is a decidedly strong, well-constructed drama that has lost none of the charm of the novel itself. In fact, the play is as near like the novel as it is possible for a play to be, and Edward Rose, who dramatized it, has succeeded as few dramatists do. The theme of the drama is one common to plays of its class—a struggle between a man's love of duty, his honor and his love of woman; the woman's faith in the man she loves.

Bravery, daring, treachery, love—all followed by a happy ending—give "Under the Red Robe" in an almost unlimited degree that charm peculiar to dramas of its kind. "Under the Red Robe" would be considered an excellent play at any time, but following, as it does, one of the poorest plays of the season, it was particularly enjoyable to the regular theatergoers.

But it is not alone the play that possesses all the merit. The company presenting it here is due a fair share of the praise. The two leading roles are in most excellent hands. William Morris, as Gil de Berault, was a delightful surprise to those who had not seen him before, and his conception of the character was splendid. Mr. Morris possesses that personal magnetism that makes an actor so attractive to his audiences.

He was ably supported by Miss Frances Gaunt, as Renee de Cocheforet. Edwin Tilton, named in the play simply Lieutenant, is deserving of special mention. His part is not a prominent one, but so capably does he handle it that it is made to stand out as one of the pleasant features of the cast.

The other parts are in fairly capable hands, but were they even poorly filled the three characters mentioned would make the play a success.

"Under the Red Robe" is really one of the most delightful plays of the season. A matinee today and a performance tonight conclude the engagement.

The first production in Atlanta of Edmund Rostrand's celebrated masterpiece, "Cyrano de Bergerac," was presented at the Columbia last night to a large audience, and considering the disadvantages under which the company labored, was a success.

The play was produced at popular prices by a company which has had only about three weeks in which to rehearse it. Then, too, there was the matter of scenery and accessories, so essential to a really polished presentation of a play of the De Bergerac order. The staging of the play was its weakest feature.

All things considered—the manifest disadvantages of the brief space of time that has elapsed since rehearsals began and the absence of appropriate scenery, the performance was a success.

The first two acts were not nearly so strong as the last two. Into the third and fourth acts decidedly more spirit and dash were injected and both were well received. The balcony scene in the third act, where Christian, prompted by Cyrano, tells Roxane of his love, was decidedly the strongest bit of acting in the play. In the fourth and final act when Roxane discovers for the first time that the ardent speeches and letters that she supposed were Christian's are really Cyrano's, and when the sudden realization of his unselfish love flashes over her and she finds—but too late—that it is Cyrano and not Christian that she really loves, Miss Elizabeth Rathburn and Mr. Randolph Murray do some really excellent acting.

All through the play the part of Roxane, as portrayed by Miss Rathburn, is good. Mr. Murray's acting showed that he had carefully studied the part of Cyrano. The lines of the other members of the company with the exception of those of Mr. Alfred Rowland, who took the part of Christian, were so slight that they did not admit of any great chance for distinguishing themselves.

Fitz & Webster's "A Breezy Time" company will appear at the Columbia theater Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and at a matinee Saturday. It is announced by the management of this piece that it contains absolutely no moral lessons, social satire or story of contemporaneous human interest. It was not put together for the purpose of elevating the American drama, and it was not calculated to make dramatic critics get out their best set of ethics and rules of construction. The purpose of the piece is to amuse by means of a series of clever specialty performances, devoid of "suggestion" and executed by performers with ability. The piece is, in point of fact, an olio. In it there are pretty girls, catchy music, unctuous comedians and graceful dancers. There is a slight story, but it is so unimportant that it is not worth mentioning. This comedy fairly scintillates with music, mirth and merriment; has the sweetest songs, jolliest jokes and happiest of hits; the novelties introduced are the three-legged sailor, lawn tennis quintet, dago serenade, frolic of the frog and a grand cake walk by the entire company.

The night prices will be 25, 35 and 50 cents. At the Saturday matinee 25 cents.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EMPLOYEES ARE THANKFUL.

Street Railroad Men of the Atlanta Railway Company Appreciative for Double Pay.

The management of the Atlanta Railway Company paid the employees of that line a graceful compliment Saturday for faithful services performed during the recent cold weather.

The men worked harder during the time the snow was on the ground and the thermometer far below zero than they have for a long time and each one did his duty. This was recognized by the officers of the company and Saturday when they were paid off they were given double wages for the trying times they experienced during the freeze.

The employees passed resolutions in which they thanked the management of the company and expressed hearty good will for the success of the line. The resolutions were signed by J. W. Brooks, C. H. Huflin, R. E. Thomas, C. J. Rogers and F. L. Smith.

FIGHT OVER A HOMESTEAD.

Attorneys Petition Ordinary To Refuse Homestead to W. P. McGruder in Order To Get Fees.

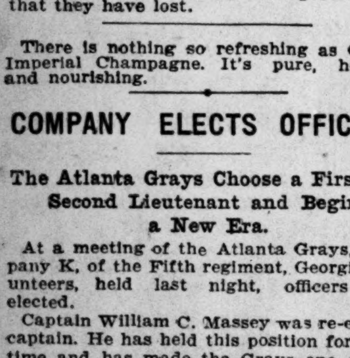
Application for a homestead was made before Judge Hulsey yesterday afternoon by W. P. McGruder. The application was fought by Messrs. Arnold & Arnold and T. W. Rucker.

The circumstances of the case are one of the unique things that seldom happen in an ordinary's court. Some time ago McGruder obtained a verdict for damages against the Consolidated for approximately $1,600. The Consolidated still owes him $1,060 on the original amount.

It is claimed by those who are fighting the homestead that McGruder is trying to take a homestead to keep from paying his fees to his attorneys, Messrs. Arnold & Arnold and T. W. Rucker, and his doctor's bills.

The hearing came up before Judge Hulsey yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Arnold & Arnold wanted the homestead refused. It claimed by them that McGruder had transferred all his property to his wife and that he now had nothing.

Among the physicians whom it is said have claims against McGruder are W. S. Elkin, J. B. S. Holmes, F. W. McRae, George H. Noble and others.



Procrastination.

Steals time, and everything that time ought to be good for.

Possibly it keeps you from using **Pearline**. You know from others of its ease and economy—but you're "putting it off."

Why not begin the use of Pearline with the very first thing to be washed or cleaned—your face and hands, say. Pearline hurts nothing; cleans everything. 583

Millions NOW USE Pearline

MUNYON'S BIG WEEK.

9872 Inhalers Sold

Druggists Unable To Keep Up with the Demand—What They Say.

One Druggist Says: "Send Me Three More Gross of the Inhalers—Sold Four Dozen Yesterday and the Demand Increasing.

Another Says: "Munyon's Inhaler Is All Right—We Have Never Had an Article in Our Establishment Which Gave Greater Satisfaction.

Still Another Adds: "I am Simply Surprised at the Enormous Sales of Munyon's Inhalers."

A Whitehall Street Druggist Remarked: "In My Fifteen Years' Experience I Have Never Seen Any Proprietary Article Which Sold So Readily and Which Is So Highly Praised."

Jacobs' Pharmacy Writes: "Send Us as Many Inhalers as You Can Spare. We Have Sold 572 This Week and Have Not Been Able To Supply the Demand for the Past Three Days."

MUNYON'S INHALERS.

A Common Sense Cure for Catarrh. Grip, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria and All Throat Troubles.

Clouds of medicated vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, having cleansed and vaporized all the diseased parts. A sense of relief is felt at once. Doctors indorse it. Everybody praises it.

62 Inhalers Sold in Three Days.

Messrs. Hammack, Lucas & Co., one of the most enterprising druggists, and one who has made a special study in catering to the wants of the public, says:

MUNYON'S INHALERS

Outsell all other preparations or inhalers for catarrh that we have handled in years. Our sale is phenomenal, having sold 62 inhalers in the past 3 days, and with no single complaint from its users, and we sincerely believe that it possesses all the merit that is claimed for them.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

Will be continued at the following drug stores:

JACOBS' PHARMACY,
Two Stores: | 8 Marietta Street.
Cor. Whitehall and Ala.

HAMMACK & LUCAS,
Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

KIMBALL HOUSE PHARMACY,
Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts.

FRANK EDMONDSON,
53 Whitehall.

Polite attendants will be on hand to answer all questions. Everybody is invited to give the Inhaler a free trial. You are welcome to a treatment whether you purchase or not.

THE DEMAND IS GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY.

Three Factories Are Kept Busy Manufacturing Them—Cured Persons Tell Their Friends and So the Sale Increases Day by Day.

CAST ASIDE ALL OTHER REMEDIES.

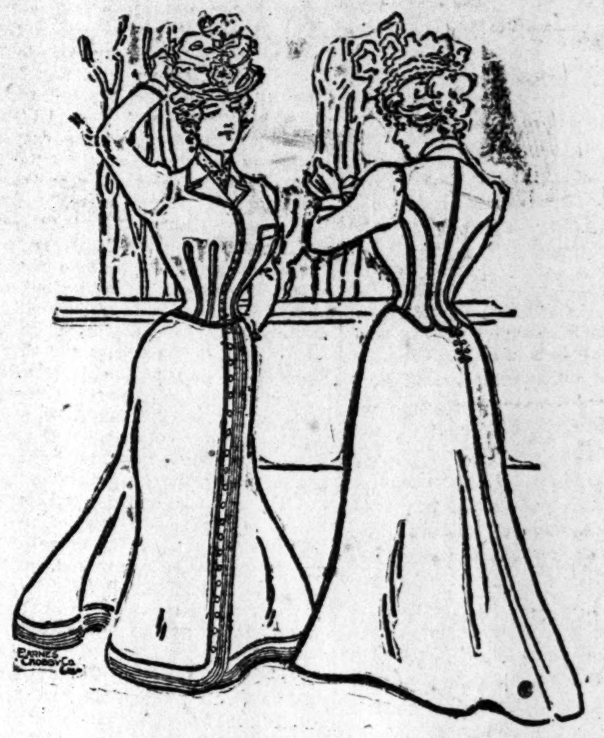
If you have a Cold try it. If you have the Grip try it. If you have Catarrh try it. If you have Sore Throat try it. If you have a Cough try it. If you have any throat or lung trouble try it.

All druggists sell them, or mailed to any address for $1.

HOW MUNYON CURES THE SICK.

HIS RHEUMATISM CURE cures Sciatia, Lumbago and all rheumatic pains. HIS DYSPEPSIA CURE cures all stomach troubles. HIS KIDNEY CURE cures 90 per cent of all Kidney complaints. HIS COLD CURE cures quickly, breaks up a cold and prevents Diphtheria and Pneumonia. HIS HEADACHE CURE cures any form of headache in from three to seven minutes. His other remedies are equally efficacious.

Personal letters answered with free medical advice for any disease. Guide to Health free. Munyon's H. H. R. Co., 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia.



"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

News From the Suit Parlors of New Tailor Suits, Waists, Etc.

Our Suit buyer who is now in New York is certainly out doing all former efforts, judging by the new things which are arriving by almost every express and freight. The styles are wonderful to behold. Not a suit among them that is cut like or looks like any we have ever had before. Never since the advent of the Tailor Suit has there been such departures from previous styles as this Spring. Coats and Jackets are new cut, mostly tight fitting—genuine tailor cut, while the Skirts are marvels, same only having one seam and that straight down the back. Tight fitting about the hips says Dame Fashion, with a slight sweep in the back. Yes, just what you see in all of these new creations. Of course you do not expect to see our entire Spring stock by coming now, only some of the best and newest things, but a showing that well repays a look.

New Tailor Suits in blue gray Venetian Cloth, new shaped 3 piece Skirt with buttons to back. New cut English Hip Coat, a very stylish and mannish cut indeed. Suit lined throughout with specially selected silk to match color of suit. Priced at........ 22.50

New Tailor Suit of German Broadcloth, 3 piece, Skirt made plain and tight fitting about the hips and opening on the side. New style fly front Coat, short and tight fitting in the back; lined through and through with our own selection Taffeta Silk. Priced at 27.50

New Tailor Suits of genuine Scotch Cheviots, a rough finished light weight fabric, the most ultra material of the season for Tailor Suits. Plaid Skirt, circular shaped with one seam in back; plain colored Jacket to match body of Skirt, tight fitting in strictly tailor fashion with 1 3-4 velvet collar. This is one of the most pronounced 1899 styles and one that will take with all who care at all to be "first on with the new." Elegantly silk lined throughout and priced at...................... 45.00

Spring Styles in Silk Waists

Silk Waists were never as pretty as this Spring, or as cheap. Makers seemed to have a friendly rivalry in seeing who could turn out the prettiest, the most sightly, the most elaborately trimmed Waist at the least cost. We could not describe our present showing, particularly the French copies in dress and evening Waists which are variously priced from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Just enough room here to give to two deserving items, to two lines of Waists that we think specially good at the price.

Taffeta Silk Waists in solid colors, all new and pretty shades, beautifully made and thoroughly new and up to date styles, ruffles in cuffs and other late kinks, priced at... 5.00

Taffeta Silk Waists in Fancy Taffetas, this season's choicest patterns in stripes or plaids, silk of quality usually sold at $1.25 a yard, a pleasing number to select from, in other words plenty at 6.50

Special Odd Skirts

Here are a lot of Odd Skirts we had made—61 in all. We furnished the goods, the linings, the braiding, the thread, the whole business and know just what's in them. The materials are mostly Tosca Suitings, fancy Scotch Mixtures, Silk and Wool Fancies and other such weaves. The linings are Nearsilk in shades to match the Skirt. The bindings are the best brush bindings. To make the story short, there is not a Skirt of the 61 but what is worth at least $10.00, but because they were made from our own goods, and made at reduced rates by a maker who was anxious to keep his help employed, and thus at under value, we will offer these while they last at 6.50

Shoulder Capes

A very swell lot of these have just reached us. By the way, black is the only thing that has favor this season in light weight Shoulder Wraps and this shipment was entirely of black. The most popular priced ones in the lot range from $10.00 to $27.50, while the most popular materials are Liberty Silk, Liberty Gauze and Chiffon, with a multitude of furbelows in pinked edges and shirred trimmings. Try some of these on when in the store. there is such a jaunty and spring like appearance in them that you will long for warm days to come in earnest.

SEE OUR ADS. ON OTHER PAGES.

Sheriff Sales for March, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of land in the town of West End, Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 118, of the 14th district of said county, and described as follows: Beginning on the west side of Grady place, 100 feet north of the north line of Baugh street and extending thence north on Grady Place 100 feet, and west of that width, between parallel lines with Baugh street 160 feet. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of William H. Hall vs. said Charles R. Haskins.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract or parcel of land lying in land lot No. 109 of the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being in lot No. (2) two in the plat of lands of the Peachtree Land Company, recorded in the clerk's office of said state and county in Book Z 3 folio 710½; said lot being further described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Peachtree road at the corner of lot No. 1 of said subdivision, as shown by said plat, and extending thence northeasterly along said lot No. 1 3,428 6-10 feet, thence northwesterly 68½ feet to the corner of lot No. 3 of said subdivision, thence southeasterly along said lot No. 3 three hundred (300) feet to Peachtree road, thence southeasterly along Peachtree road 100 feet to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of William H. Hall v. said Charles R. Haskins.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot of land in the town of West End, Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 118 of the 14th district of said county, beginning on the west side of Grady place 200 feet north of Baugh street and extending thence north on Grady Place 100 feet and west of that width, between parallel lines with Baugh street 160 feet. Levied on as the property of Charles R. Haskins to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of William H. Hall vs. said Charles R. Haskins.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. 46 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, beginning at the northeast corner of Fourth street and North avenue and running north along Fourth street to Ponce de Leon avenue 444 feet, more or less, thence east along Ponce de Leon avenue 100 feet thence south 444 feet, thence west along North avenue 100 feet to beginning point. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Hinton J. Hopkins, administrator of the estate of Mary R. Hopkins, deceased, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of T. W. Baxter vs. said Hinton J. Hopkins, administrator as aforesaid.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One certain lot in Oakland cemetery, No. 219, size 16 by 22. Levied on as the property of James A. Loftis to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of Randall & Bros., for use. D. A. Cook vs. said James A. Loftis, maker, and D. A. Cook, endorser.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that lot or tract of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., near the limits, being a part of land lot No. 87, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the east side of McDaniel street at a point 50 feet north of the northeast corner of McDaniel and Mary streets, and running thence north along McDaniel street 50 feet, thence east 103 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence west 103 feet to the point of beginning. Levied on as the property of Arthur Gibson to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Standard Building and Loan Association vs. said Arthur Gibson. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, and being part of land lot No. 115 in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot and running north along the original land line forty-five and six one-hundredths (45 6-100) chains to the northwest corner of said lot, thence east fifteen (15) chains and five one-hundredths chains to the T. C. Williams line, thence south parallel with said land line forty-five and six one-hundredths chains to the south line of said lot, thence west fifteen and five one-hundredths chains to the beginning point, being 67 and 80-100 acres, more or less, conveyed to said R. F. Henry by the said S. J. Sext by mortgage dated the 9th day of February, 1894. Levied on as the property of S. J. Sext to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of R. F. Henry vs. said S. J. Sext.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; being two certain improved lots: First, beginning at a point on south side of Gilmer street 175 feet west of intersection of Butler street and running thence west along south side of Gilmer street twenty-five (25) feet to the line of Moore's property; south along the line of said Moore's property 120 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 120 feet to beginning point, being part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Second tract, beginning 240 feet south from southwest corner of Bass and South Pryor streets, thence running south along west side of South Pryor street 49 feet, thence extending back west same width as front 160 feet, more or less, to a 10-foot alley, being known as lot No. 1 of the Catherine Lovett property, as per plat on file in the office of W. M. Scott & Co., real estate agents, Atlanta, Ga., and being a portion of land lot No. 75 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Miss Mary E. Bryson and of Mrs. Honora Bryson, as administratrix of Thomas M. Bryson, deceased, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. R. L. Nesbit vs. said Mary E. Bryson and Mrs. Honora Bryson, administratrix, as aforesaid.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 45 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the southwest corner of Boulevard and Todd street, running thence south along the west side of Boulevard street 100 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence north 100 feet to Todd street, thence east along the south side of Todd street 100 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Joseph H. Jones to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of National Park bank vs. Joseph H. Jones, maker, and J. P. Woodson, indorser.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 149, in the 17th district of said county, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Hemphill avenue and North street, and running thence south along Hemphill avenue 200 feet, thence east parallel with North to Curran street, thence north along Curran street to North street, thence West along North street to the beginning corner on Hemphill avenue. Levied on as the property of Maria L. Wilson to satisfy two fi. fas. in favor of P. D. Coffer vs. Maria L. Wilson and P. D. Coffer vs. Carrie S. Thrash, principal, and Maria L. Wilson, security, issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of P. D. Coffee vs. Maria S. Wilson and Carrie S. Thrash. Levied on as the property of Maria L. Wilson to satisfy above fi. fas., a deed having been filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 149 in the 17th district of said county, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the east side of Hemphill avenue, 34 feet south of Ethel street, and running south along Hemphill avenue 50 feet, and running back same width of 50 feet to Clark st. Levied on as the property of Carrie S. Thrash to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of P. D. Coffee vs. said Carrie S. Thrash, principal, and Marie L. Wilson, security, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law.

Also at the same time and place the following personal property, to-wit: One pair steelyards, 2 spring scales, 3 steels, 4 saws, 1 saw blade, 3 cleavers, 6 knives, 2 meat blocks,1 square meat block, 1 roll-top desk, 1 lot meat hooks (15), 1 paper knife, 43 rolls paper, 4 rolls paper, 1 H. stove and pipe, 2 grindstones, 20 pounds hog casings, 4½ pounds red pepper, 4 pounds black pepper, 2 pounds preservaline, 3½ pounds sage, 8 hams weighing 113 pounds, 1 small bay pony, 1 set single harness, 1 spring wagon. Levied satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Swift Bros. vs. said H. Witherspoon.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14 district of Fulton county, Georgia, and known as part of original land lot No. 50 in the plan of said district, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Fort and Pine streets, in the city of Atlanta, thence running west along the north side of Pine street 50 feet and extending back north same width as front and along the west side of Fort street 140 feet to an unnamed street. Levied on as the property of W. W. Wisdom, principal, and H. F. West, endorser, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Bank of Commence vs. said W. W. Wisdom and H. F. West, February 6, 1899.

JNO. W. NELMS, Sheriff.

PHYSICIANS MAY SETTLE DISPUTE

Understood That Board Doctors Will Investigate Location.

AGREEMENT MAY COME SOON

Proposition of Milledgeville People Cannot Be Accepted by Commissioners.

SLIGHT CHANGE OF PLANS LIKELY

Members of Prison Commission Say That No Further Difficulty Will Be Encountered and That Both Sides Will Soon Be Satisfied.

No settlement in the injunction proceedings against the state prison commissioners has been reached with the citizens of Milledgeville so far.

As a result of the visit of Chairman Turner to Milledgeville, it is understood that it has been decided to leave the question of possible pollution to the water supply of the town, by reason of the situation of the prison buildings, to a committee of six physicians, three to be appointed by the commissioners and three by the complaintants of Milledgeville.

It is understood that the committee will be appointed at once, so that an investigation into the condition of the soil where the buildings are to be located can be conducted if possible before the date set for the hearing before Judge Speer.

It is the belief of the commissioners that the investigation by the committee of physicians will prove thoroughly satisfactory to the people of Milledgeville. The nearest building on the prison farm to the creek that supplies the town with water is nearly half a mile distant, and it is the opinion of officials that pollution to the stream at that distance away would be practically impossible.

The soil on which the farm is located is made up, a very short distance under the surface, of hard red clay, and whatever seapage would take place the water carried in this way, it is believed, would be thoroughly filtered by the time it reached the creek.

Plans May Be Altered.

The commissioners state that they have no intention of accepting the proposition of the people of Milledgeville to erect the buildings of the farm on the 200 acres not included on the creek side of the water shed. To do this would bring about serious inconvenience in handling the prisoners, as they would have to be conveyed a distance of three or four miles to reach the part of the farm containing the best land.

It is probable, though, that the commissioners will consent to move the buildings still further back from the creek, in case the committee of physicians should report that under the present arrangement of the structures the water of the town of Milledgeville would be in danger of pollution.

The prison board, however, has no intention of putting the buildings on that part of the farm which has been suggested by the citizens of Milledgeville; rather than suffer such an inconvenience the board will seek authorization from Governor Candler to purchase another site entirely for the farm.

Such a termination of the fight, however, is looked upon as extremely improbable, as the town of Milledgeville would not be willing to lose the prison for such a cause.

General Evans stated yesterday that in his belief the matter had been ended, that the board would not think of insisting on the present site for the buildings if it was found to offer a menace to the people of the town and that it would finally end by the commissioners moving the structures, or some of them, back a short distance from the water supply.

Should the report of the committee of physicians, in case the committee completes its work by the middle of the week, be such as to satisfy the people of Milledgeville, very little change will be made in the plans of the commissioners and in all probability the injunction against the commissioners will be dismissed before it comes up for hearing.

It is safe to say that the prison farm will stay at Milledgeville and that the buildings will be placed practically where the commissioners first intended.

Knoxville Wants Army Post.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—The Knoxville chamber of commerce today completed and forwarded to Washington a memorial in behalf of the location of a new army post. A bill is now pending appropriating funds for this purpose. The memorial recites Knoxville's advantages, and gives comments from various military commanders who were stationed here last summer and fall. Also a comment made by Secretary Alger. Finally the report of the war investigating commission, which stated that at Knoxville conditions were found thoroughly satisfactory.

Burns to Death Rescuing Horses.

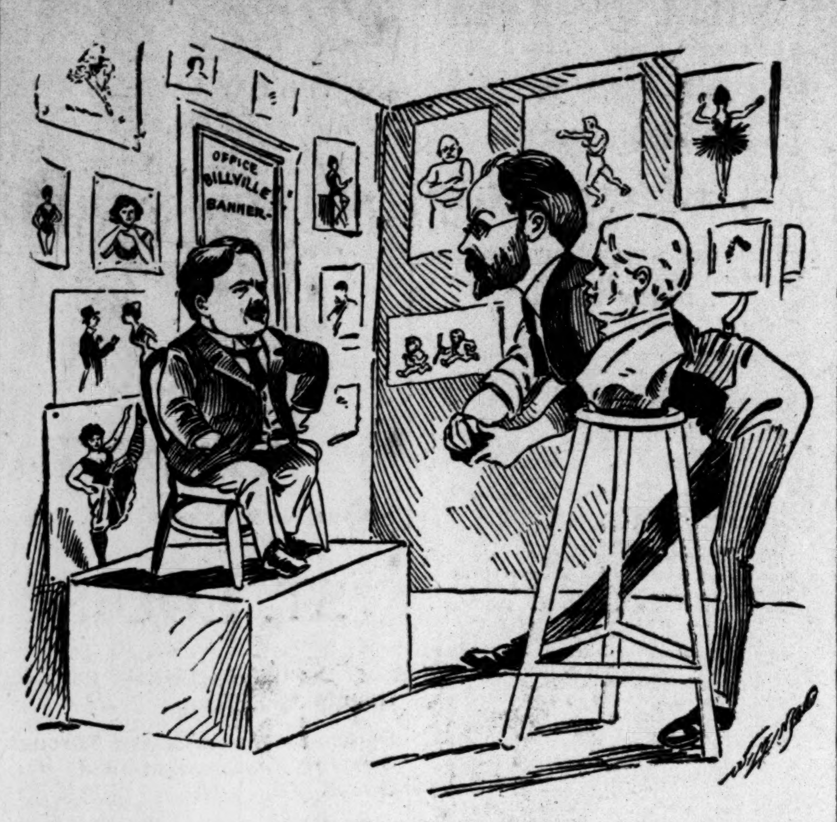
Greenville, Ala., February 20.—During a fire in a warehouse early Sunday morning Mr. James Lassiter entered the building to release some horses and mules. The flames spread so rapidly in the inflammable material as to cut off his exit and he was burned to death.

Four-Masted Schooner Ashore.

Houma, La., February 20.—The four-masted schooner Majorie, from New York, coal laden for Galveston, is ashore five miles east of Timbolier light, in fifteen feet of water. Vessel may be saved by sacrificing her cargo.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
Cures a Cough or Cold in one day! Why cough and risk Consumption? This famous remedy will cure you. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

BILLVILLE BANNER OFFICE YESTERDAY!



Frank L. Stanton, the south's poet laureate, is now in the hands of Knut Okerberg, the well-known sculptor, whose bust of Joel Chandler Harris, and later that of Richard Malcolm Johnston, are regarded as superb pieces of work. For the past week or ten days Mr. Okerberg has worked faithfully modeling theclay for the bust of Mr. Stanton. He is executing it as a commission from the Burns Club, of Atlanta. Mr. Stanton was the guest of the Burns Club at its dinner and so pleased the members by his good fellowship that they hasten to select some honor to thrust upon the already famous writer. The bust that Mr. Okerberg is making will be presented to the Young Men's Library Association by the Burns Club. It might be well to mention that Artist Wilkinson, who peeped behind the scenes while the sculptor was in the middle of an inspired moment, has elect- to designate Mr. Stanton as presiding over the destinies of The Billville Banner. The likenesses, however, are vouched for, but Mr. Stanton says that he does not recall the wall decorations.

TOMORROW ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Tomorrow will be the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Washington. And, in commemoration of the day, the banks and the public offices and the public schools will close—as always heretofore.

But, beyond a programme that has been arranged by the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and which will be rendered by them at Craigie House tomorrow, no special ceremonies in honor of the anniversary will be held. Its celebration, like that of any other legal holiday, will be left almost entirely to individual inclination. Fond and patriotic fathers doubtless will take occasion to pour into wondering little ears the fable of George and the cherry tree, and the many clerks who find in the day a temporary surcease from the monotonous grind of work, will employ the leisure thus granted according to their personal views.

Under the direction of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Martha Washington tea party will be given at the Alhambra in the evening. The thirteen original states will be represented.

At the Craigie house, at noon, a programme, including an oration by Governor Candler, and music, will be observed by the members of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Invitations to be present have been extended to Governor and Mrs. Candler, the secretary of state, the supreme court judges, officers at Fort McPherson, and their families, officers of the department of the gulf, and their families, Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Piedmont chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the Revolution, members of various patriotic societies in the city, and all visiting Daughters of the Revolution, and the mayor and general council of the city.

Governor Candler, who will be the orator of the occasion, will be introduced by Mr. F. H. Richardson.

Mrs. A. P. McDowell Wolff, who is in charge of the committee on arrangements, requests that all members of that committee meet her at the Y. M. C. A. at 11 o'clock today.

ATLANTA GOSSIP FROM HAVANA, CUBA

A party of Atlantians were in Havana, Cuba, last week, and since their return to the city have told some interesting stories of their experiences while in the recently war-stricken city. They left for a fishing trip to Florida. One day they went into a coast city, and seeing at anchor a passenger vessel ready to leave the next afternoon for Havana, took passage and spent four days on the island.

There are a number of Atlantians on the island, and it is reported that all of the erstwhile Georgians are upholding the reputation of the state among the wily Castilians.

Phil Muller, who for a long time ran a saloon on Marietta street, is there. He has a large number of friends in this city, and his place while here was near the corner of Marietta and Broad streets.

It is reported by the visiting Atlantians who have returned that Muller is proprietor of a saloon in the Cuban city, and is in partnership with a friend from Texas. The saloon of Muller and the Texan's is just at this time, however, closed, and the way this came about is somewhat interesting.

Muller was behind the bar one day in the early part of last week, and there walked into his saloon a large, strapping fellow with black, dusky skin.

"Let me have a cocktail," said the would-be customer.

"No; we only sell to white people here," replied Muller.

Indignation rose far above par with the black man. In the course of an hour an order was brought to Muller from General Ludlow, who is in command of the city, telling Muller that if he did not apologize to the man his place of business would be closed.

"Tell General Ludlow I will never do it," said Muller.

"You won't apologize, then," said the black man, as he stepped up behind the orderly.

"No," positively came from Muller. In twenty minutes the saloon was closed. It turned out that the black man was a Cuban officer and highly esteemed by the Americans of the city. Muller had not reopened his place when the Atlantians left.

Members of the Atlanta party say that an American hotel is badly needed in Havana. There is one, but it is a small affair and entirely inadequate for the number of Americans who are weekly visiting the city. There are a number of Spanish hotels, but at these the Americans are poorly cared for and little consideration is given them.

Phil Haralson, late of Atlanta, is in the metropolis of the island in the commission business, and is selling real estate and doing general trading.

The Atlantians were in the city when the remains of the late General Calixto Garcia were ceremoniously taken through the streets of the city and buried in the Cristobal Colon cemetery. They say it required two hours for the procession following the hearse to pass a point. The American officials took a prominent part in the occasion, and paid due honor to the great Cuban. The municipal organizations and civil and religious societies of the city participated. There were several bands and the American soldiers followed the remains.

"We visited the theater," said one of the party, "and enjoyed seeing the people, although we could not understand anything that was said from the stage, it being all Spanish. In the boxes were Cuban negroes with white women and white men with Cuban negro women. There seems to be no color line."

The party visited Matanzas, seventy-five miles from Havana. They went on the cars and the greatest number of men they saw at work in the fields through which the train passed was seven. The fields between the two cities, they say, are devastated, not having yet recovered from the effects of the war. They saw many places where the shells from the American warships during the siege of Havana had struck the forts at Matanzas. They learned while there that the country districts of the island are in a very bad condition and the people are not inclined to go to the fields to work. No disorder exists in Havana, which the Atlantians say is a very orderly place.

There were two soldiers killed in the disreputable portions of the city during the time the party was there.

Postage To Be Reduced to Once Cent.

The enormous increase in the number of letters carried in the United States mail makes it certain that the rate of postage must eventually be reduced to one cent an ounce. The president who succeeds in getting such a measure through congress will hold a high place in the esteem of the people, but no higher than the esteem in which everybody holds Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine has an unequaled record in reducing the sickness of mankind. It gets at the starting point of disease by acting upon the stomach direct, helping that important organ in its duty of digesting food. It makes good appetites, allays nervousness, stimulates the kidneys and makes run-down men or women feel like a new person. Try it.

VACANT HOUSE WAS DESTROYED.

Fire Department Had a Long Run Last Night.

A vacant house, located at 65 Tatnall street, the property of Charles Wilson, was destroyed by fire last night. The alarm was rung in at 7:55 o'clock, from box 58, but when the department arrived the house was already practically destroyed.

The residence of S. S. Heard, who resides at 63 Tatnall street, was slightly amaged. The cause of the fire is unknown, but as the house was vacant the police authorities are of the opinion that the blaze was the work of an incendiary.

Nursed Its Dead Mother.

Alabama City, Ala., February 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. John Van Herrenburg was found dead in bed yesterday. When discovered her three-months-old baby was nursing her breast.

Two Sudden Deaths.

Mountainboro, Ala., February 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. John Nun died suddenly yesterday. Her daughter died two days before in the same manner.

A Mother's Hope
is that when her little ones are born, they will be vigorous and healthy. Her hopes will be fully realized if she will prepare herself during pregnancy with **MOTHER'S FRIEND,** the widely-known external liniment which so many women use. It not only paves the way for easy delivery, but insures strength and vigor to the new-born.
Sold by Druggists for $1 a bottle.
Send for our free illustrated book about MOTHER'S FRIEND.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ROSENTHAL IS TO REAPPEAR

Thursday Evening Will Witness His Return to the Grand.

MUSIC LOVERS ARE DELIGHTED

The Great Pianist Will Give Atlanta Another Exhibition of His Marvellous Genius.

Rosenthal, the world-famed pianist, will reappear at the Grand Thursday evening of this week. The reception accorded him on his first appearance was enthusiastic to the last degree. Such genius, trained by the most consummate art, perhaps was never combined in a pianist, and the music lovers of this city were charmed as never before. Such has been the demand for his return by the people of Atlanta and other cities and towns of the state that he has consented to make another date. Many who were kept away by the extreme cold weather of last week will have another opportunity of hearing him. Those who heard him before will be glad to hear him again.

The sale of tickets has begun and appearances indicate a larger house than the one which greeted him last week. No higher compliment could be paid the culture and musical appreciation of Atlanta people than the enthusiasm which they display when a real artist appeals to their love of art.

Never again, perhaps, will our people have the opportunity of hearing this great master, the king of the keyboard, a genius whose touch evokes all possible combinations of sounds from the greatest instrument through which music has ever expressed itself. It will indeed be an epoch in life to have heard this wizard, whose fame has filled two hemispheres.

There has been but one opinion of Rosenthal by the musical critics wherever he has appeared in this country. The culture of the great musical centers has united in pronouncing him facile princeps, easily the chief of all pianists. Thousands have listened with rapt delight and wonder and his reception everywhere has been an ovation. Thursday evening seems sure to witness the largest and most cultured audience ever assembled at the Grand opera house.

The Principal Stockholder
of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, is Mr. Adolphus Busch. Nothing is too good for him nor for the guests of his palatial hotel.

BOUND OVER FOR BURGLARY.

West Turner, a Negro, Was Sent to Jail Yesterday.

West Turner, the negro who was caught in the office of the Atlanta Consolidated Bottling Company, on Houston street, Sunday night, was yesterday afternoon taken before Justice Landrum and sent to the Tower in default of a $500 bond for burglary.

Officer Chosewood, who worked up the case against the negro, after his capture by Lee Hagan, of the bottling company, was present and offered evidence to show that Turner had a bad record. The negro, it is said, acknowledged having burglarized a house last Saturday night. His trial will occur in the superior criminal court.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agent, 8 E. Wall Street.
$1,100 CASH will buy a Washington street lot; vacant lots in the same block have sold as high as $2,000. This is a genuine bargain.
$550 cash will get 52x165 to alley on west side of Pulliam, north of Ormond street.
$1,100 will buy a two-story, 7-room house in East End; Consolidated runs by the door; house cost more money to build.
$1,500 will buy 184 McDaniel; brand new 5-room cottage built of first-class material; belgian block, water and gas.
If you have anything to sell, come in and list it with us. J. R. Mell and T. H. Sappington are with us and will be glad to handle your stuff for you.

DROPSY CURED
With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA GA.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
FOR RENT—Office space and desk, with use of telephone, in our office.
Four houses renting for $20 per month Terry street, only $1,500.
Ten 3 and 4-room houses one block of Marietta street, renting $58 per month, for just $5,500.
Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $300 per annum, for $3,000.
New modern home, Edgewood avenue, Inman Park; rented for $500 per annum; only $5,000.
Manufacturing site, with 375 feet on W & A. railroad, about 400 feet on paved street, at city limits; a bargain.
If you wish to buy, sell or borrow it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
North Broad street brick store, 4 stories, can be bought cheap.
$1,800—Nice 6-room house and corner lot, Georgia avenue. Come see it.
$1,600—Splendid cottage home on South Boulevard, lot 50x190. This place is worth $2,500.
$2,300—Beautiful cottage home on Park avenue; cost over $3,000.
$1,500—Beautiful Jackson st. corner lot 50x140; very cheap.
$3,000—Piedmont avenue, corner lot near Ponce de Leon avenue; cheap.
$2,500—Beautiful cottage home in West End; lot 60x175; cheap.
$4,500—Property renting for $60 per month; close in; corner lot.
$5,000—Local money to lend at very low rate. Security must be gilt-edge.
Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.
WANTED—One good, self-measuring 120-gallon, second-hand oil tank. M. Lubin, Camilla, Ga. 2-21-2t
WANTED—To purchase two second-hand pool tables. A. J. Barnes, 163 Courtland.
WANTED—A spaniel or bull terrier puppy, about four months old. Address D. C., care Constitution.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

White Goods--Something About the Styles and Prices for the Coming Season.

Yes, the wash goods for the spring and summer seasons of '99 are in. Have been for some time—thanks for inviting weather to announce them. Want to say that this department has been almost doubled. Changes made last year gives us almost double shelving space for this already large department. This is told to show how popular this part of our business is, yet we take it you will be more interested in styles, prices, etc. We name a few of the most popular weaves below and price them, but if we were asked to outline in a sentence the prevailing styles in colored wash goods, we would say that bright colors and vivid contrasts will have the call with the ultra folk. True, there are many very beautiful things with a quietness of pattern and color to them, but as a comparison with last season's styles the colors are much brighter and contrasts much more striking.

Toile du Nord Ginghams A popular wash fabric this season at a popular price will be the good old time Toile du Nord Ginghams. Of course they come in 1899 patterns and colors, some of which are really beautiful. You used to pay 12 1-2c and 15c a yard for these. They are worth it now, but many conditions have brought about a cheaper price. Thus we can offer this much desired line, in a multitude of new color combinations at........................... 10

Domestic Madras These are American goods, made right here in Yankeedom. We show them in three qualities and each quality in plenty of styles to make choosing a pleasure. They are the same makes that shirt and waist makers use so extensively in the making of ready-to-wear waists and shirts. This fact alone commends them highly, for large makers usually know what goods are fast in color and wear the best. In these, folks of quiet tastes can be amply suited as perhaps the majority of these are in small neat checks and stripes. Three lots each in 32 inch width goods:

First lot Domestic Madras 12 1-2
Second lot Domestic Madras 15
Third lot Domestic Madras 18

Imported Madras Of course we have imported Madras in dozens of patterns. Here you will find your ultra wash fabrics of the coming season. Color combinations that will rival those of the far off Oriental. Wide stripes and large plaids are among them in profusion, loud enough in many instances to be heard. A look at these is really refreshing, so new, so rich in color, so striking in patterns are they, Three very large and well selected lines, priced at 25, 35 and......... 40

Dirigo Novelties This is simply a Novelty Percale; a firm, yard wide Percale in a myriad of bright novelty patterns. For making waists, nothing in our stock presents such a variety of styles to choose from. Then the width, a full yard wide makes it doubly attractive as it does not take so much. The price is popular, too, just what so many folks like to pay................................. 12 1-2

Scotch Madras and Cheviots If you are looking for the "can't be surpassed" Madras and Cheviots, for the kind that cannot be bettered no matter how much money you put in them, then take these. They are made by Muir, Toward & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, a firm who for years and years have made the Scotch wash goods famous, both for wearing qualities and fastness of colors. We are showing an exclusive and at the same time a varied line of these celebrated goods, but advise those interested to come early, as we only make one importation a season. Hence, the longer you delay the less liable you are to get the cream of the patterns. Price per yard................................ 45

Anderson's Ginghams The first thing an up-to-date shirt waist maker does when a customer arrays herself in their place of business is to show them samples of Anderson's Ginghams. Could anything be more of a recommendation for them than this? Yet we hardly think goods with the reputation of Anderson's Ginghams need any special recommendation. Too many stylish folk have worn them; too long have they been the par excellence in Ginghams to need any special word from us. Enough to say that we are now ready with a large line of these choicest of choice shirt waist fabrics. Priced at..... 45

Imported Dimities Our own importation, direct from the "Ould Sod," Was there ever a cloth or fabric so characteristic of the makers as Irish Dimities? No. The very folds breathe of the sturdiness and substantiability of the makers. You could not think of any other nationality so well adapted to make Dimity as the Irish. Here they are, dozens and dozens and then dozens more of beautiful patterns. New shades of blue, new pinks, new every shades conceivable. Look these over. Already we have placed additional salespeople in this popular department to serve you with dispatch and make your shopping pleasant. So if you merely want to look you are just as welcome and will be given the same attention as if you wanted to buy your whole summer's outfit. As all Irish Dimities, these are 32 inches wide and will be priced at...................................... 25

READ OUR ADS ON OTHER PAGES.

MONEY TO LOAN.
ALL ACCEPTED LOANS made promptly; loans made on rent-producing real estate. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., Broad and Alabama streets. 2-21-1m
MONEY HERE to lend on real estate, bonds and stocks at lowest rates; also farm loans in Georgia and Alabama; land notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall.
MONEY to lend, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rate of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.
LOANS from $25 to $300 made at 8 per cent per annum on any good security. Notes bought. Fulton Savings Bank, Grant Bldg.
THOS. W. JACKSON, bankers, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.
MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.
SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.
FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

STORAGE.
SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

WANTED—Real Estate.
WANTED—Residence from $2,000 to $3,000; 100 acre farm to be given as part payment. P. G., Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.
WANTED—Position by pharmacist; eight years' experience; best of references. Spencer Jones, 110 Walton street. 2-21-3t

FOR RENT—Stores.
FOR RENT—A large store with railroad track, 23 West Alabama, now occupied by H. Y. McCord Co. Possession given about the 1st March. Also several office rooms. Apply to A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama street. 2-10-2w

BOARDERS WANTED.
THE CARROLL, 28 Houston; newly furnished; new management; centrally located; modern and up-to-date in all particulars.
BOARDERS WANTED—Only sober men; private family; cheap rates. Apply at once, 144 S. Forsyth st.
BOARDERS WANTED—Good board, near in, modern conveniences, at reasonable rates; $3.25 week up. Wallace House, 73 Auburn avenue.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.
FREE DENTISTRY—The Dental College on Butler street, fronting Grady hospital, is open for about three weeks longer; call at once; all work free and done under direction of teaching faculty. 2-19-7t
OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

WANTED—Salesmen.
WANTED—An experienced cigar salesman for Georgia, Alabama and Florida; none but a successful one need apply. Elliott, Ottenheimer & Elliott, Baltimore, Md.
$100 PER MO. and exp. paid salesmen on cigars; experience unnecessary; steady position; liberal offer. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-20-mon tues
SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per mo. and exp.; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Imperial Cigar Co., Dept. A, New York City. 2-19-sun tues

LOST.
LOST—$5 reward—Silver watch and pin on Friday morning. Return to 708 Peachtree street. Strictly no questions asked. 2-21-3t
LOST—One medium size, fat, white horse. Return to 59 South Broad street and get reward.
LOST—Small white dog with liver colored ears and markings; answers to name of Rex; liberal reward and no questions to any one returning him to H. W. Grady, 639 Peachtree street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
UNUSUAL opportunity to invest $200 or more, securing large permanent income. Capital safe, profits sure. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 2-6 1m

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.
WANTED—Young man to learn newspaper sketching and illustrating; spare time only. Address X, care Constitution. 2-12-15t
WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We positively guarantee $60 monthly after only eight weeks' practice. Spring rush soon. Students from distance assisted with transportation. Tools presented. Write at once. Moler Barber College, Cincinnati, O. 2-12-12t
WANTED—A salesman for Georgia in established line; salary and expenses guaranteed; permanent position for first-class man. W. I. Pratt, care Constitution.

WANTED HELP—Female.
A GERMAN woman for nurse and general house work. Address "W. W.," care Constitution.
WANTED—HELP—Ten young ladies or gentlemen for light work at good pay. Call this morning, at 9 o'clock, at 30½ S. Pryor st., second floor front.
THIRTY WOMEN experienced in pants factory can get permanent employment at 40 Walton st. Nunnally Bros. 2-17-7t
LADIES and gentlemen correspondents for New York magazine; also to take photographs for illustrating; good camera supplied free. Addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 106 Park Row, New York. 2-16-2t

WANTED—Agents.
WE WANT AT ONCE everywhere, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery. Salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1-5 thur sat thur
AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

COTTON WAS WEAK

Liquidation Was the Order of the Day on 'Change,

INFLUENCES STILL BULLISH

List of Bearish Influences Growing. Market Closed Steady at 7 to 9 Points Lower.

New York, February 20.—By Associated Press: Liquidation was the order of the day at the cotton exchange, and that market, after opening at a decline of 2@4 points, ruled irregular and generally weak, at one time showing a net loss of 7@10 points, when selling was arrested on indications of bullish speculation in stocks and grain while the general list of influences were, for the most part, quite as bullish as heretofore, a hardening tendency being reported for spot cotton at Liverpool, which offset in a measure the net 1½-64d decline in futures in the English markets. At the same time an advancing tendency was reported for print cloths and for southern spot markets, the latter being actuated by a good demand from American spinners as well as from exporters. During the forenoon selling for short account was a feature, which subsided later in the day, when there was a little disposition to cover. The general undertone of the market was not steady, however, as more or less realizing kept up on estimates of increased receipts tomorrow and indications of better weather throughout the cotton belt. Another bearish influence was a report to the effect that the Manchester market for three weeks past had been dull and very spotty; that trade all around had fallen below production; that offers were low on cloth and that eastern inquiry had been good but at low prices. There were other reports from Manchester indicating the possibility of trouble with the operatives, owing to a demand for increased wages. Toward the close our market reflected a conservative feeling on the part of both longs and shorts pending further advices from Liverpool, as reflecting trade conditions and the threatened stock outlook in England. The market closed steady 7 to 9 points lower.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, February 20.—Cotton goods continue strong with further occasional advances. Further advanced prices are looked for. Print cloths have advanced ⅛c, regular cloths selling at 2 5-8c. Staple ginghams are advancing. Brown and bleached cottons tending against buyers. White goods scarce and strong. Today's general business on a fair scale, but scarcity of goods restricts volume of business. Woolen goods are quiet without special feature.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Very weak; middling 6 3-16c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3 13-32d.
New York—Dull; middling 6 9-16c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 6c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 6⅜c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 6⅛c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 6⅛c.
Augusta—Quiet and steady; middling 6⅜c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 4 15-16c bid.
Houston—Dull; middling 6⅜c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 6 1-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	76	432	125	....	14326	5869
Monday	221	380	205	....	14342	6249
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	297	812	330			

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing, bid and asked.
February	.....	6 23	6 22	.....	6 24-26
March	6 30	6 30	6 23	6 26	6 25-26
April	6 29	6 29	6 26	.....	6 22-23
May	6 31	6 31	6 23	6 25	6 24-25
June	6 27	6 27	6 22	6 24	6 22-24
July	6 28	6 29	6 23	6 26	6 24-26
August	6 31	6 31	6 25	6 28	6 27-28
September	6 21	6 21	6 15	6 16	6 15-16
October	6 20	6 20	6 14	6 15	6 15-16
November	6 20	6 20	6 13	6 14	6 14-15
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	8282	25094	4599	36899	828129	1219274
Monday	14302	39898	40445	25895	808516	1237840
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	22584	64992	45044	62294	.....	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February	5 89	August	5 94
March	5 88	September	5 83
April	5 91	October	5 84
May	5 94	November	5 85
June	5 95	December	5 87
July	5 97	January	.....

Closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 20, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices hardening; middling uplands 3 13-32; sales 10,000; American 9,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 12,000; American 11,900.

Futures opened quiet and steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.
February	....	3 20½ Buyers
February-March	3 23-64	3 20½ Buyers
March-April	3 23-64	3 20½ Buyers
April-May	3 25-64	3 21½ Sellers
May-June	3 24-64	3 22 Buyers
June-July	3 25-64	3 22½ Buyers
July-August	3 26-64	3 23½ Sellers
August-September	3 26-64	3 23 Buyers
September-October	3 24-64	3 22½ Value
October-November	3 24-64	3 22½ Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, February 20.—Cotton dull; sales none; middling uplands 6 9-16; gulf 6 13-16; net receipts 200; gross 4,617; stock 104,733.

New Orleans, February 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,050; middling 6; receipts 6,140; stock 392,489.

Galveston, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts 5,152; stock 124,933.

Mobile, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; sales 300; receipts 245; stock 26,425.

Savannah, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; sales 33; receipts 1,002; stock 63,570.

Charleston, February 20.—Cotton firm; middling 5 15-16 bid; receipts 158; stock 20,174.

Wilmington, February 20.—Cotton firm; middling 6; receipts 179; stock 9,691.

Norfolk, February 20.—Cotton steady; middling 6⅛; sales 122; receipts 856; stock 85,457.

Baltimore, February 20.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅝; receipts 1,250; stock 21,566.

Boston, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; receipts net 285; stock 2,120.

Philadelphia, February 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 13-16; receipts 85; stock 12,414.

Memphis, February 20.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅛; sales 900; receipts 3,389; stock 79,777.

Augusta, February 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6⅜; sales 224; receipts 157; stock 36,687.

Houston, February 20.—Cotton dull and easy; middling 6⅜; no sales; receipts 3,126; stock 100,912; expected tomorrow 4,000, against 6,091 last year and 8,481 in 1895.

St. Louis, February 20.—Cotton firm; middling 6 1-16; no sales reported; receipts 998; shipments 1,690; stock 71,246.

James Riordan's Weekly Cotton Letter.

New York, February 18.—Business on the cotton exchange last week was much interfered with by unsatisfactory telegraphic service, due to the extreme severity of the weather throughout the country. Nevertheless the market has been fairly active and the net change is again moderately in favor of the bulls. Liverpool furnished two surprises. The first came on Monday, when our exchange was closed, and prices there advanced 4-64ths. The second came yesterday, when the unexpected death of the president of France induced large continental selling, and prices there declined sharply. Our market was temporarily depressed in sympathy, but quickly recovered. The feature of the week has been the astoundingly light movement of supplies. The great blizzard, which swept the entire eastern portion of the country, is considered by those who do not believe in cotton, to be responsible for this. That this in a measure is true is undeniable, but the best advices obtainable lead to the belief that the bears will undergo a better disappointment, when the weather turns favorable, in their expectations that receipts will again assume discouragingly large proportions. What the future ultimately holds for the market will, of course, be determined by the extent of the acreage planted and by the growing season. About the latter no one can predict, but it seems inconceivable that either the planters or the advancing merchants will be foolish enough not to restrict the acreage materially. The backwardness of planning preparations and the phenomenally light sales of fertilizers, certainly should not encourage the pessimists. They pretend to believe, however, that the late and unfavorable season will turn much land from grain to cotton, and they rely upon the recent advance to overcome the prudence of the farmers. While sharp reactions are not unlikely, I can see nothing in the situation to justify the hope of any serious decline in the immediate future. Money is cheap, the markets are firm and a horde of speculators are awaiting an opportunity to buy cotton at low prices. I am firm in the conviction that conservative purchases of the staple will pay the owner well.

Visible Supply and Consumption Compared.

Laighton & Fouke, in New York Financial News.

The comparison of the present world's visible supply and consumption of cotton with 1895, the year of 9,900,000 bales crop is a matter of much interest. At the corresponding date in 1895 the world's visible supply was 4,826,000, against 4,753,000 this year. Mr. Ellison estimated the consumption of Great Britain in that year 142,000 500 pound bales per week; now 161,000. Southern consumption was then 18,000 bales. The data of consumption by northern mills is not at hand, but is probably more now than in 1895, as at this time in that year trade was poor. The United States treasury was nearly depleted of its gold reserve, and both financial and commercial affairs were in bad shape. Now the treasury is strong, money easy, and general business prosperous. Japan since 1895 has become an important consuming factor, taking last year over 200,000 bales. Stocks in hands of European spinners February 1, 1895, were 848,000 bales, and at the same date this year 889,000. Stocks in the United States ports and interior towns in 1895 were 25,000 bales more than at the present time. The digest of these figures is that as related to consumption now and then the world's present visible supply is at least 1,000,000 bales less than in 1895.

New Orleans Cotton Futures.

Corrected Daily by Telegraph by W. H. Bacheller & Co., Brokers, New Orleans.

New Orleans, February 20.—The market declined 12 points in the early trading on account of a lower Liverpool market and increasing receipts, but rallied sharply in the afternoon and closed only 5 points lower than Saturday.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

March opened at 5.88; high 5.89; low 5.84; close 5.88-89.

May opened at 5.95; high 5.97; low 5.87; close 5.94-95.

July opened at 5.97; high 5.99; low 5.89; close 5.97-98.

October opened at 5.84; high 5.86; low 5.79; close 5.84-85.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 20.—Cotton proved very weak today and opening prices were highest for the session. Liverpool opening showed ½ point advance. New York opened at 3 points decline, and later cables proved weak and the market made further decline of 4 to 5 points.

Estimated port receipts 10,000, against 39,898.

Estimated for Houston 6,000, against 10,242. New Orleans 4,500.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 20.—Liverpool did not respond to the strength of the American markets of Saturday, even the light advance before our opening being quickly lost and a decline followed to the close. This weakness abroad was due to some small offerings from the south by exporters and an increase in the receipts at Bombay for the half week, where they were 40,000 bales, against 26,000 last season. Here the market opened steady at 4 points decline and slowly ebbed under the improvement in the weather conditions throughout the south. Orders to sell from the cotton belt have been in evidence all day, while the buyers appear to be the Wall street firms, who were free sellers last week. March deliveries have been well sustained, as the tendency seems to be to accumulate as large a stock here as possible, and that method appears to have been adopted by several of the larger houses. Indications point to continuance of clear, warmer weather, which will soon show whether planters intend to reduce their acreage at present prices or whether the demand for fertilizer increases. Selling by the south in liquidation of long cotton and buying by outsiders on a scale down was the feature of the afternoon. The trade expects a rather better Liverpool tomorrow, believing the threatened strike will be quickly settled.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 20.—Liverpool cables were lower than expected, and that market was influenced by the reported demands of the operatives in the north Lancashire district for the promised increase in wages. Our market gradually eased off about 9 points on liquidating sales by southern and New York longs and on further European sales. Europe is reported as selling the new crop on a basis of 6.25 for August. We are of opinion that the supply of cotton is practically exhausted, and can see only one side of the market—namely, buy on all concessions.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, February 20—Apples $5.00@5.50, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.75@4.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges, California $3.00@3.50; Florida $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straight $1 50@1.75 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 20—Eggs 14@15c. Butter, western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small, 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 27½@30c. Irish potatoes 75@85c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 65@75c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.00@1.10 per bu; $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage 2½@3c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 10@11c.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, February 20.—Coffee: Options opened steady at a decline of 5 points, turned easy under weak European cables, absence of outside support, good business, receipts and moderate selling pressure; slack demand for spot coffee and increase in the American visible supply checked buying for a reaction; closed quiet 5@10 points lower; sales 18,000 bags, including March 5.40@5.45; May 5.60. Spot Rio dull and featureless; No. 7 invoice 6½; No. 7 jobbing 7; mild quiet; Cordova 10@11.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 5-16; molasses sugar 3⅝. Refined irregular and unsettled.

New Orleans, February 20.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2⅝@3 9-16; open kettle centrifugal 3 9-16@4 5-16; centrifugal, no granulated or whites; yellow 4@4 9-16; seconds 2¾@3 15-16. Molasses steady; open kettle 15@30; centrifugal 6@16.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, February 20.—Cattle slow and 10c lower. Fancy, $5.70@5.90; choice steers, $5.35@5.65; medium steers, $4.75@4.95; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.70; bulls, $2.75@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.20@4; western fed steers, $4.10@5.50; Texas steers, $3.50@5; calves, $4@7.60.

Hogs dropped fully 5c. Fair to choice, $3.65@3.80; heavy packing lots, $3.45@3.62½; mixed, $3.45@3.70; butchers, $3.50@3.75; light, $3.45@3.70; pigs, $3@3.50.

Sheep averaged 10c lower. Sheep, $2.50@4.60; lambs, common to prime, $4@5; bulk, $4.30@4.55.

Receipts—Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 43,000; sheep, 20,000.

St. Louis, February 20.—Cattle: Receipts 2,900, including 2,000 Texans. Market slow, dull and 10@15c lower for Texans; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.90; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4@5.20; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3@4.35; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@4.90; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts 9,800. Market closed 10c lower; pigs and lights, $3.45@3.65; packers, $3.50@3.70; butchers, $3.65@3.80.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys 11@12c pound; dressed 14 to 14@15c; ducks, 13 to 14c; quail, 10 to 11c 15c; dressed chickens, hens 12½@14c; fries, each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

RISE WAS GENERAL

Strength Radiated from One Group of Stocks to Another.

TOBACCO THE SENSATION

Added 15 1-2 Points to Its Recent Rise. Last Hour Many Stocks Showed Declines.

New York, February 20.—The active stock specialties generally made large advances today, while the railways gained from 1 to 3 points. A strong tone prevailed practically all day with strength radiating from one group of stocks to another. The movement started in the grangers and standard stocks and next the Pacifics advanced. Interest then switched into the Flower group and the Southwesterns successively and then into the industrials, with Sugar and Tobacco leading the rise. Central and Southern Pacific were weak in the forenoon prior to the publication of the reorganization plan of the former road and subsequently rallied, but feebly. London opened slightly below parity, and on the rise here sold about 38,000 shares and subsequently purchased about 8,000 shares. Among the grangers St. Paul made an extreme gain of 1½ per cent, being sold by London and purchased by western houses. Burlington rose a point and then dropped 2½, closing about the lowest. The news that the syndicate had secured a majority of the Chicago and Alton stock benefited the Southwestern group, including Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Kansas and Texas preferred, over 2 points each. Union Pacific followed with a rise of over a point. Atchison preferred was about the strongest stock among the railways, making an extreme rise of 3¼ on favorable forecasts of the forthcoming January statements of net earnings. Among the local traffic shares pronounced strength appeared, Metropolitan making an extreme advance of 5¼, Brooklyn Transit 3⅛ and Manhattan 3¾. The movement in the latter was considered a twisting of the short interests. Southern Railway preferred and Louisville and Railway preferred and Louisville were the strongest spots among the southwestern railways, although the latter showed a decrease in the earnings for the second week in February. Tobacco was a sensational feature among the industrials, adding to its recent rise 15½ points. Many conflicting rumors, all lacking confirmation, were disseminated concerning the continued rise in Tobacco. There are some in the street who appear to believe that it is a movement against the short interest, part of which was formed on the breaking up of the pool in the stock sometime ago, and another short interest more recently formed in expectation of a violent trade was was to follow the organization of the Union Tobacco Company. Sugar became active again and rose 6¼ points to 1.40½, the top price recorded for the day. This move was in spite of a rival company making a cut in their price of the refined article. In the final hour realizations appeared in many stocks which caused some declines at the end. The dealings which were considerable in excess of million shares and were the largest that have taken place in some weeks, with commission houses reporting a good volume of out-of-town buying.

The bond market shared in a general show of strength today, but the rises were generally of the merest fraction. Considerable activity was noted with the inquiry, as of late, in the semi-speculative grades. Total sales $5,500,000.

Government bonds were unchanged in big quotations.

Total sales stocks today 1,158,400 shares, including 45,230 Atchison; 144,220 Atchison preferred; 46,320 Burlington; 7,525 Illinois Central; 23,520 Louisville and Nashville; 42,450 Manhattan; 19,100 Reading preferred; 36,110 Missouri Pacific; 9,960 New York Central; 29,350 Rock Island; 66,620 St. Paul; 4,230 Southern; 90,320 Sugar; 6,230 Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 2¾@3¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84½@4.85½ and $4.87; commercial bills $4.83@4.83½.

Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½c.

Bar silver 59¾c.

Mexican dollars 47¼c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	23⅜	New Jersey Central	104¾
do. preferred	66⅜	New York Central	139½
Baltimore and Ohio	70⅛	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14¼
Canada Pacific	90¼	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	69	do. 2d preferred	34
Central Pacific	54¼	Norfolk & Western	19¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅛	North American Co.	8⅜
Chicago & Alton	171	Northern Pacific	54⅛
C., B. & Q	146⅛	do. preferred	80⅛
Chic. & E. Illinois	68⅛	Ontario & Western	22⅜
do. preferred	118	Oregon R. & Nav.	46
Chic. Great Western	16⅜	Oregon Short Line	42⅛
Chic., Ind. & L.	9⅜	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	89⅛
do. preferred	45	do. 2d preferred	67
Chic. & N. W.	150⅛	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	192	Reading	22⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	do. 1st preferred	64⅜
do. preferred	98	Rio Grande & W.	37
Del. & Hudson	113⅛	do. preferred	75
Del., Lac. & W'n	161	Rock Island	121⅛
Del. & Rio Grande	23⅛	St. Louis & Santa Fe	12⅝
do. preferred	75⅝	do. 1st preferred	72
Erie (new)	14⅜	do. 2d preferred	42⅛
do. preferred	39⅛	St. L. & S. W.	10⅛
Ft. Wayne	178	do. preferred	30⅜
Great North'n pref.	182⅜	St. Paul	132⅜
Hocking Valley	3⅜	do. preferred	169
Illinois Central	118	St. P. & Omaha	93
Lake Erie & W'n	20¼	do. preferred	170
do. preferred	67⅛	St. P., M. & M.	—
Lake Shore	200⅛	Southern Pacific	49
Louisville & Nash	66⅜	Southern Railway	13⅛
Manhattan L	113⅛	do. preferred	51¼
Metro. Street Ry	247	Texas & Pacific	23⅛
Michigan Central	118	Union Pacific	49⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	48⅛	do. preferred	82⅜
do. preferred	98	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12⅛
Missouri Pacific	47⅜	Wabash	8⅜
Mobile & Ohio	40	do. preferred	23⅛
Mo., Kan. & Texas	14½	Wheeling & L. E.	11⅛
do. preferred	40⅛	do. preferred	33
EXPRESS COMPANIES.			
Adams	113	United States	55
American	142	Wells Fargo	125
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Am. Cotton Oil	36⅜	do. preferred	113⅞
do. preferred	92	National Lin. Oil	6¼
American Spirits	13⅜	Pacific Mail	51⅛
do. preferred	36⅜	People's Gas	116
American Tobacco	171⅛	Pullman Palace	161⅛
do. preferred	139	Silver Cert'ficates	59⅛
Consolidated Gas	205⅛	Stand. Rope & Twine	11⅛
Com. Cable Co	180	Sugar	138⅜
Col. F. & Iron	34⅛	do. preferred	113
do. preferred	90	T. C. & Iron	44⅜
General Electric	113⅛	U. S. Leather	7
Haw. Com. Co	70	do. preferred	72
Brook. Rap. Tran.	96⅜	U. S. Rubber	53⅜
International Paper	61⅜	do. preferred	117⅛
do. preferred	88	Western Union	95⅛
La Clede Gas	54⅛	Federal Steel	51⅛
Lead	36⅜	do. preferred	88⅛
BONDS.			
U. S. 3s	107	N. Y. Central 1sts	116
U. S. new 4s reg	127⅜	N. J. Cent. 5s	117⅛
do. coupon	127⅜	N. Carolina 6s	130
U. S. 4s	112⅜	do 4s	106
do. coupon	112⅜	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
do 2ds	99	do 3s	68⅜
U. S. 5s reg	111⅜	do 4s	105
do. 5s coupon	111⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107
District 3 65s	118	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	130
Ala., Class A	107	Northwest consols	144⅛
Ala., Class B	107	do deb. 5s	122
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	110
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	102⅛
Atchison 4s	102⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	129
do. adj. 4s	84	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111⅛
Canada So. 2nds	110⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	—
Chicago Terminals	95⅛	Reading 4s	88⅛
C. & O. 5s	118⅜	Rio G. W. 1sts	94
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	109	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123⅜
D. & R. G. 4s	101	St. Paul consols 7s	164⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	104⅛	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Erie Gen. 4s	72⅜	do 5s	121
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	Southern Ry. 5s	108
Gen. Electric 5s	114	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	88⅜
G. H. & S. A. 6s	109	Tenn. new set 3s	97⅜
do. 2ds	110	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	112⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅛	do reg. 2nds	51⅜
do. con. 6s	111	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	87⅜
Iowa Cent. 1sts	108⅛	Wabash 1st 5s	115⅛
La. new consol 4s	109	do 2ds	96⅛
L. & N. unified 4s	95	West Shore 4s	112⅛
Missouri 6s	114⅛	Virginia centuries	85⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	68⅜	do deferred	7
do. 4s	95	Wisconsin Cent. t r	69

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, February 20.—The Commercial Advertisers' London financial cablegram says: The markets here were fairly active and hard today.

Americans were firm throughout, particularly St. Paul and Atchison and Denver preferred. London, however, did little. There was considerable dealing in Central Pacific. The meeting was very harmonious, a motion for an adjournment not being seconded. The stock was 55 before the meeting; afterward 54. It closed at 54½.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, February 20.—The market opened very strong. Tobacco continued its sensational upward course. Sugar also proved very strong; the entire list of railways proved very strong. Leaders quite generally look for higher prices this week. The impression is that sharp advances in specialties will bring in the public as buyers. The coalers of St. Aten. are likely to lead the advance from the ties. While the public has taken up the bull side again, the rank and file of professionals are clinging to the bear side and to their short contracts. As was disclosed in the Tobacco trust and in other quarters last week, the short interest is extended and unweildy. In many stocks St. Louis, the Northern Pacifics, Manhattan, Pacific Mail, Peoples Gas, Rock Island and others, the short account seems extensive. The market, from present indication, will sell much higher.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 20.—There was a further sensational rise in American Tobacco today, and the movement in tha tstock was repeated under similar market conditions, though in lesser degree. In Sugar and Manhattan there was actually nothing new in regard to any of these stocks. Most of the railway returns reported for periods later than the first of the month reflected very clearly the traffic interruption consequent on the great storm. Considering the extent of some of the early advances, the market retained its strong tone remarkably well throughout the day. The trading at the close was exceedingly active, and while some stocks showed recessions, natural after their rapid advances, others closed at the best prices of the day. London was a seller in considerable volume. The best street opinion is that Sugar will sell at 150, Burlington, after a fair dip, up 20 points, while Rock Island is slated for 130.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	158	172	158	171⅛	171⅛
Am'n Sugar Refi'g	136	140⅛	136	138⅛	138⅜
Atchison	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	23⅞
do. preferred	63⅜	66⅜	63⅜	66⅜	66⅜
Balto. & Ohio	71	71	71	71	70⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran.	94⅜	97⅜	94⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Bay State Gas	6¼	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼
Bur. & Quincy	148	148⅛	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅜	61⅛	60⅛	60⅜	60⅛
Ches. & Ohio	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	29⅝
Canada Southern	60⅛	60⅛	59⅜	59⅜	60
Del. & Hudson	113⅜	114	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛
Del. & Lack	161	161⅛	161	161	160⅛
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	14⅜
Con. Gas	206⅛	206⅜	205⅛	205⅛	205⅛
Gen. Electric	113	113⅛	112⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Chic. Great West.	16⅜	13⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Jersey Central	104⅜	106	103⅜	105	104⅜
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14⅛
do. preferred	39⅛	41⅛	39⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Louisv. & Nash	65⅝	66⅞	65⅛	66⅝	66⅛
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	200⅛
Manhattan L	115	115	111⅛	113⅜	113⅜
Mo. Pacific	46⅛	48⅛	46	47⅜	47⅜
Met. Street Ry	247	249	247	247	247
National Lead	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Northern Pacific	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	54⅛
do. preferred	80⅛	80⅛	79⅞	80⅛	80⅛
N. Y. Central	139⅞	140	139	139⅜	139⅛
Northwestern	151	151	150	150⅛	150⅛
Omaha	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	93
Pacific Mail	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
People's Gas	115	116⅜	115	116⅛	116
Reading	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
Rock Island	121	122	121	121⅜	121⅛
Southern Rwy	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
do. preferred	50⅞	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛	51⅛
St. Paul	132⅛	133⅜	132⅛	132⅞	132⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	44⅜
U. S. Leather pfd.	72⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	72
Union Pacific	48⅛	49⅜	48⅛	49⅜	49⅛
do. preferred	81⅛	82⅜	81	82⅛	82⅜
Western Union	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛
Wabash, pfd	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	36⅜	37	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Am'n Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	13⅜
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	36⅛
U. S. Rubber	53⅛	54	53	53⅜	53⅜
do. preferred	118	118	117⅞	118	117⅛
Federal Steel	51⅜	51⅜	51	51⅜	51⅛
do. preferred	88⅛	89	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛
Illinois Central	117⅛	118⅛	117⅛	118	118

*Ex-dividend 1½ per cent. †Ex-div. 2½ per cent.

Foreign Finances.

London, February 20.—Closing, Consols for money 111 5-16; for account 111 7-16. Illinois Central 120¾, Louisville and Nashville, 67⅝, Atchison 24.

Bar silver steady at 27½ per ounce.

Money 1¼@1½ per cent.

The rate of discout in open market for short bills 2¼@2⅜ per cent; three months 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums at Buenos Ayres 121.71.

Paris, February 20.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 19 centimes for checks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107	Macon 6s	116
Ga. 4½s, 1915	120	Columbus 5s	106
Savannah 5s	112	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	112	Rome 5s	105
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	112
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	118	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	108
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	109	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	86
Atl'nta 4s	106	Ala. Class A	107
RAILROAD BONDS.			
Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		
RAILROAD STOCKS.			
Georgia	203 205	Aug. & Sav.	105
Southwestern	106½ 107½	A. & W. P.	117
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. 8s	133
" " " " 7s	116
" " " " 6s	100

The Metal Market.

New York, February 20.—Iron made a jump of 75 points, tin 50@75 points and spelter 25 points today and closed very firm with a good demand. Lead, on the other hand, went off 7½@15 points, while copper was unchanged and destitute of special new feature. The news from primary points and abroad averaged up decidedly in favor of holders. The chief cause for the improvement in tin, however, was scarcity and more urgent demand; at the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants strong at $9.25 nominal; lake copper quiet and unchanged with $17.75 bid and $18 asked; tin firm with spot scarce and quoted at $24; lead quiet with $4.42½ bid and $4.45 asked; spelter strong and higher at $6.50.

The stockers' price for lead was given as $4.20 and copper as $18.

St. Louis, February 20.—Lead weak at $5.30.

Spelter nominal at $5.95.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 20, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 20—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.10; extra fancy, $4.00; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c. Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.85 per bbl; $1.35 per bu.

New York, February 20—Flour steady. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 84⅜; options closed ⅜@⅛c higher; March 83; May 75⅛. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 42⅜@44¼; options closed ⅛c higher; May 40⅜. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 35½; options dull.

St. Louis, February 20—Flour dull. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 74; track 74@74½; May 76@76⅛; July 70⅛ asked. Corn dull; No. 2 cash 33¼; track 33½; May 33⅜ asked; July 34⅜. Oats steady; No. 2 cash 28; track 28⅜ asked; May 28⅜@ bid; July 24⅛.

Chicago, February 20—Flour dull and steady. Wheat, No. 2 spring 67@70½; No. 3 spring 64@70; No. 2 red 72@73⅛. Corn, No. 2 34⅜@34⅜; No. 2 yellow 34⅛@35. Oats, No. 2 27¼@27⅜; No. 2 white 29⅛@30; No. 3 white 29⅛@29⅜. Rye, No. 2 55@55⅛.

Cincinnati, February 20—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 74@74⅛. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 33½. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 29⅛@30.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 20—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $10.80, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7⅜@8⅛c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.31; New Orleans 5.31; New Orleans white 5⅛c; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6⅛@6⅜c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 11½c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Provisions.

Atlanta, February 20—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅛c; clear sides 5¼c; ice-cured bellies 8⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6⅛c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7⅛c; second quality 6⅛c; compound 5c.

St. Louis, February 20—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $8.75. Lard lower; prime steam 5.00; choice 5 07½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 3.87½; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 4.75; shorts 4.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.50; extra shorts 5.12½; ribs 5.25; shorts 5.37½.

Chicago, February 20—Mess pork $9.20@9.25. Lard 5.15@5.20. Short rib sides, loose, 4.40@4.65; dry salt shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.85@4.95.

New York, February 20—Lard weak; western steam 5.45; February 5.40; refined easy. Pork easier; family $10.75@11.00.

Cincinnati, February 20—Lard easy at $5.00. Bulk meats quiet at 4.75. Bacon easy at $5.62½.

A RALLY IN WHEAT

Due to Visible Supply Decrease and Large Seaboard Clearances.

CROPS REPORTED DAMAGED

Corn and Oats Each Advanced a Fraction—Provisions at Close Showed a Decided Decline.

Chicago, February 20.—An unexpected decrease in the visible supply today, large clearances at the seaboard and numerous crop damage claims caused a sharp rally in wheat and May closed ⅝@1c higher. Corn advanced ¼c and oats ⅛c. A general overthrow of long property demoralized provisions, pork losing 35c, lard 15c and ribs 15@17½c.

Wheat was firm to begin with and had several good apologies to offer to shorts for being so. The world's shipments to Europe last week amounted to only 4,791,000 bushels, or about 2,500,000 bushels less than European estimated weekly requirements, while the quantity on ocean passage was reduced 360,000 bushels, against 290,000 increase for the corresponding week of last year. Reports from Missouri and Nebraska issued by the weather bureau were to the effect that the winter plant had been seriously injured by the recent extreme cold. All this was comforting to the bulls, and May opened ⅜c higher at 72⅝@72½c. A large business was transacted at the top figure. Receipts here were 96 cars, against 70 a year ago, and Minneapolis and Duluth received 660 cars compared with exactly one-half of that number for the corresponding day last year. Liverpool reported wheat stocks in that port 115,000 bushels larger than last Monday, while London cables claimed only a small business in wheat and American flour is a sack lower since Friday last. Those latter items supplied the bears with fortitude in selling, and the early rise was gradually pared away, May declining to 72⅛c. The visible supply, instead of increasing 500,000 bushels, as generally expected, showed a decrease of 543,000 bushels, while the Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were large, amounting to 935,000 bushels. These two announcements inspired the bulls to redouble their energy, and May advanced quickly to 73⅜c. Very heavy damage to wheat from late frosts was claimed from the states of Washington and Oregon. That helped to maintain the market near the end, and May wheat closed at 73⅛c.

Large receipts and a poor shipping demand weakened corn early. Buying to cover short sales, however, quickly brought about a reaction, and the early decline was all recovered. Receipts 903 cars. May opened a shade higher at 35½@35⅝c, declined to 35¼c, then improved to 36c and closed at 35¾c buyers.

Longs selling and large receipts caused early weakness in oats. There was a good many shorts at the decline, and this, coupled with the firmness of wheat, caused a reaction to set in. May began a shade up at 27⅜@27½c, sold off to 27⅛c, then improved to 27⅝c and closed at 27½c.

Provisions were decidedly lop-sided, and kept toppling over every time buyers made an attempt to steady the market for a while. The enormous receipts of hogs at the yards started such heavy selling that the market got on a leved with stop-loss orders. May pork opened 10c lower at $9.60, sold sparingly at $9.62½, then slid off to $9.35, the closing price. May lard started 5c down at $5.40 and sold off to $5.30 at the close. May ribs began 5c off at $4.77½@4.80, declined to $4.65 and closed at $4.67½ buyers.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday: Wheat 117 cars, corn 1,017 cars, oats 560 cars, hogs 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	72½	73⅜	72⅛	73⅛
July	70⅝	71⅜	70¼	71½
Corn No. 2—				
May	35½	36	35¼	35¼
July	36⅜	36⅝	35¾	36¼
September	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅜
Oats No. 2—				
May	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27½
July	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
May	9.60	9.62½	9.35	9.35
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
May	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.30
July	5.50	5.52½	5.42½	5.42½
September	5.62½	5.62½	5.52½	5.55
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
May	4.77½	4.80	4.65	4.67½
July	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.82½
September	4.97½	5.00	4.92½	4.92½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,000	8,00
Wheat, bushels	20,000	6,000
Corn, bushels	539,000	218,000
Oats, bushels	422,000	145,000
Rye, bushels	6,000	3,000
Barley, bushels	43,000	52,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 20.—Our market has ruled higher today on covering of shorts and better advices than expected and on light Russian shipments. The amount on passage decreased 560,000 bushels and the visible instead of increasing as expected showed a decrease of about 500,000 bushels. There seemed to be a fair cash demand, and St. Louis in particular was strong. Western reports were considered unfavorable and new receipts much lighter than generally anticipated, so that all things considered the bulls had all the ammunition. We prefer the short side, however, on all bulges.

Coarse grains are weak and receipts are heavy and will grow.

Provisions weak on liquidating sales and absence of all stimulating features.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, February 20.—Corn: Spot easy; American mixed new 3s 6½d; old 3s 7¾d; futures steady; March 3s 5½d; May 3s 5¼d.

Wheat—Spot No. 1 red northern spring steady at 6s ½d; futures closed steady; May 5s 7¾d; March 5s 8d.

Imports of Grain Into Liverpool.

Liverpool, February 20.—Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week: From Atlantic ports 121,400 quarters; Pacific ports none; other ports 25,000 quarters.

Imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the week 74,900 quarters.

Visible Supply Statement.

New York, February 20.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, February 18, 1899, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat 28,918,000; decrease 543,000 bushels.
Corn 31,820,000; increase 1,246,000 bushels.
Oats 8,676,000; increase 1,526,000 bushels.
Rye 1,541,000; decrease 46,000 bushels.
Barley 2,777,000; decrease 150,000 bushels.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 20— Turpentine firm at 44; sales none; receipts 113 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2352 bbls; receipts 1,910; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.05; H $1.20; I $1.35; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.35.

Wilmington, February 20—Turpentine firm at 42¼@43¼. Rosin firm at 90@95. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.35@2.4. Tar steady at $1.00.

Charleston, February 20—Turpentine quiet at 42¼; sales none. Rosin steady; sales none.

Mixed Philippine Ideas.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

The motives of the insurgents are mixed. Some are afraid of a renewal by the Americans of the tyrannies inflicted by Spain, and are therefore badly in need of a little practical instruction in what American liberty is. Another sort are the mere slavish and ignorant followers of their chiefs and leaders and know nothing of the question at issue. A third element are adventurers, who want nothing but the privilege of plundering the city of Manila. All the classes are alike without property or any other incentive toward upholding a permanent government of any kind.

This cry of "fighting for their country" is a piece of cheap clap-trap that is used by every band of rebels and insurgents that makes any sort of organized resistance to law or calls any portion of territory its own. The leaders in the Pennsylvania whisky insurrection were better patriots and so were the southern confederates. The confederate armies were defending immense tracts of land against invasion, and doing so by command of the majority of the inhabitants of those tracts. Yet their cause was not and is not considered especially holy, because it was identified with particular large sections of territory.

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FOR SALE.
75.000 Athens Electric Railway Co., 1st Mortgage Gold 6s, due 1916. Price and particulars on application. JOHN W. DICKEY, Broker, Augusta, Ga.

Life in Siberia.

Prince Kropotkin, in the Atlantic.

The five years that I spent in Siberia were for me a great education in life and human character. I was brought into contact with men of all descriptions; the best and the worst; those who stood at the top of society and those who vegetated at the very bottom—the tramps and the so-called incorrigible criminals. I had ample opportunities to watch the ways and habits of the peasants in their daily life, and still more opportunities to appreciate how little the state administration could give to them, even though it was animated by the very best intentions. Finally, my extensive journeys, during which I traveled over 50,000 miles in carts, on board steamers, in boats and especially on horseback, had a wonderful effect in strengthening my health. They also taught me how little man really needs as soon as he comes out of the enchanted circle of conventional civilization. With a few pounds of bread and a few ounces of tea in a leather bag, a kettle and a hatchet hanging at the side of the saddle, and under the saddle a blanket, to be spread at the camp fire upon a bed of freshly cut spruce twigs, a man feels wonderfully independent, even amidst unknown mountains thickly clothed with woods and in winter time.

Siberia is not the land buried in snow and peopled with exiles only, that it is imagined to be, even by many Russians. In its southern parts it is as rich in natural productions as are the southern parts of Canada, and besides, half a million of natives it has a population of more than 4,000,000 as thoroughly Russian as that to the north of Moscow.

"With Lee in Virginia."

A story of the American civil war. One of the most popular historical novels for boys, by G. A. Henty. Handsomely bound in cloth, regular price $1; closing out at 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect January 16th.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3 Savannah	7 35 am	*2 Savannah	7 50 am
‡103 Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104 Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105 Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108 Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11 Macon	11 20 am	‡110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111 Hapeville	4 30 pm	*12 Macon	4 05 pm
‡113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1 Savannah	7 35 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡2 Nashville	7 30 am	‡2 Nashville	8 15 am
73 Marietta	8 00 am	‡70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71 Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72 Marietta	5 30 pm
11 Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4 Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡38 Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35 Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34 Selma	7 00 pm	‡33 Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36 Selma	11 50 pm	‡37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park	5 40 am
14 LaGrange	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 30 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	11 50 am
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 31 pm
20 Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	2 30 pm
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 25 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 LaGrange	5 35 pm
26 College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	6 20 pm
28 College Park	12 25 am	27 College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN.		SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42 LaGrange	10 20 am	41 West Point	8 50 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡3 Augusta	5 00 am	‡2 Augusta	7 35 am
‡5 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	10 05 am
‡ Covington	7 45 am	‡28 Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	5 00 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	20 Covington	6 05 pm
‡27 Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡41 Norfolk	5 15 am	‡402 Washington	12 00 n'n
‡35 Elberton	9 40 am	‡34 Elberton	4 30 pm
‡403 Washington	2 50 pm	‡38 Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville	8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville	7 30 pm

‡Daily.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

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The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.

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To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 20 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	.....	11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. Daily.
Leave Houston	8 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	8 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 a m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 10 a m	2 35 p m	8 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 33 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 30 p m	Ar	Hogansville	Lv.	5 12 am
8 35 p m	Ar	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

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Best Passenger Service from Atlanta in Through Trains to All Points.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
13 Jacksonville	5 20 am	13 Cincinnati	5 30 am
8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	8 Macon	5 30 am
35 Washington	5 10 am	8 Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
17 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35 Birmingham	5 40 am
37 Cornelia	8 30 am	12 Richmond	7 50 am
21 Fort Valley	10 50 am	7 Chattanooga	7 50 am
9 Macon	11 10 am	38 Washington	12 00 n'n
5 Columbus	11 10 am	16 Jacksonville	12 05 n'n
26 Birmingham	11 30 am	15 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
16 Chattanooga	11 50 am	37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
15 Jacksonville	3 30 pm	10 Macon	4 20 pm
37 Washington	3 55 pm	10 Columbus	4 20 pm
11 Richmond	4 30 pm	22 Fort Valley	4 20 pm
7 Macon	9 45 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 pm
7 Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	36 Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
14 Cincinnati	10 30 pm	14 Jacksonville	10 50 pm
36 Birmingham	10 40 pm	9 Chattanooga	11 00 pm
		36 Washington	11 50 pm

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WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

WILLIAM CHASE TELLS HOW TO CHOOSE COLORS

"Tell you how to choose becoming colors?" said William Chase, the famous artist. "Do you know that is about the hardest question I have ever been called upon to answer? Why, artists study years to acquire such knowledge, and many of us descend to our graves feeling we have not mastered the secret.

"The art of dressing well does not depend on the selection of colors alone, but on the form. I will illustrate: Take the costumes worn in 'Trelawny of the Wells.' The colors are beautiful and the effect attractive, but they are not graceful. The old Greeks are the ones women should study when seeking graceful effects, and if they wish harmony of colors, let them study old Japanese prints.

"Of course, blondes should always choose what are known among artists as cool colors, for example, blues, pinks, greens, the many shades of violet, also white or black. Brunettes have all the warm tones—yellow, orange, red, with a few purples and blues to select from.

"It is more difficult for a blonde than a brunette to dress becomingly. All women with light hair or eyes fancy they should wear blue, especially delicate tints of azure, whereas very few of them can attempt it successfully. Only blondes with perfect complexions ought ever attempt pale blues. Yet it is very generally becoming to brunettes. Such women do not need perfect complexions, as it throws out what little color they may have in their cheeks and lips and has the effect of clearing the skin.

"The same may be said of delicate shades of yellow, while the reverse is true of pink. Almost any type, excepting a very red blonde—I mean one with a florid skin—may wear pink safely, whereas the brunette or brown-haired woman has to be careful to secure the right shade. She needs a pink with a suggestion of yellow. Another thing to remember about pink, it is a shocking telltale, revealing the ravages of time in the cruelest way. Whenever the concealment of age is a consideration, it should be avoided.

"Moreover, let every woman bear in mind that pink and red should be worn above in preference to below the face. I never saw a woman who was improved by one of these pink or red collars they are wearing now—what do you call them? Stocks. Well, red and pink stocks take the color out of the face, and as a rule make the complexion yellow.

"But the strangest mistake to me is that women insist on wearing a color simply because it is fashionable and without any regard to becomingness. I remember once being called on to paint a girl, quite a pretty Jewess, she was, and dark, of course, who wore a horrible blue waist. I mean horrible for her. Why, I couldn't see the girl's face, for that detestable bodice seemed to shriek and scream at me. I remonstrated, but she declined to make a change, owing to the extreme fashionableness of the color. What can we artists do when ladies think more of fashion than taste?

"If you clever shoppers would only take the goods before buying, throw it against the face and use your eyes, you could easily decide whether or no a color was becoming. When you do chance to have an unbecoming tone the effect can be modified by using white or cream near the face. White for blondes and cream for brunettes. That is a point which all women would do well to remember, only the fairest and best cared for blondes should risk ivory white. All others had best cling to cream tints.

"Dark greens, blues and purples must never be attempted by women who have dark circles under their eyes, or whose faces have a tendency to hollows. Such women need flame red, for instance.

"A red-haired woman had best shun all the reds. Though missing some beautiful shades, I think she has a wider range to select from than any other type, unless it is the brilliant brunette.

"Pale or delicate looking women seldom look well in any of the grays, tans or fawns, unless they are very skillfully combined with warm colors.

"Of course no woman whose hair has the slightest suggestion of gold or sunshine should wear yellow next it. Nothing takes away the color and luster so completely. Various shades of red and the lighter blues look well; then, of course, white or a bit of bright purple, but other colors—well, I think it safest for the majority to avoid using them in the hair.

"From the standpoint of an artist I admire white and black gowns more than any other. When properly designed I have never seen a woman to whom such a dress was unbecoming."

LAFAYETTE M. LAWS.

OF INTEREST TO WOMANKIND

"Both sides of the question are what we want to read in a woman's department of a paper," said a woman recently, "and so often one side of the question alone is presented, that the vast majority of the people dependent on the press for knowledge of what women are doing at a distance are ignorant of what is really going on."

"What has happened," asked the reporter of the woman's department, "that is not generally known?"

"Well, I do not believe that it is generally known," replied the enthusiastic speaker, "that the women of Louisiana have been given the rights of suffrage.

"Yes," she continued, "those conservative southerners there have actually decided that they needed the votes of women to accomplish one of their purposes. It all happened this way: The representative men of New Orleans have for years tried to obtain an appropriation to perfect the drainage of that city, but failed. The women of that city were in favor of it, but their influence failed to secure it, so the men gave them the right to 'register' their opinion, and the result is the appropriation was secured."

The reporter became interested and asked what were the real results in those states where women have been accorded the rights of the ballot.

"You are yet prejudiced, I see," said the lady speaker laughing, "you believe in influence, and yet you are one of the most earnest of those women who cry, 'Why is our university not open to women? Why have they not the educational advantages they should have? Why have not our factory girls the advantages of textile training? Why have we no reformatory for juvenile criminals? Why have we no free kindergarten system, no police matron, and why does any one want to abolish the business department of the Girls' High school?'

"Probably these questions and your first one can be better answered by the governor and ex-governor of Colorado, who recently, in public speeches, referred to the results of woman's vote in that state.

"Governor Thomas said that no one could place a finger on a spot where it had done harm either to the state or to the home, society or domestic life. Its influence had been quiet, indirect, but constantly good and constantly increasing. The standard of political action, the conduct of conventions and the character of public men had all been benefited by it. The presence of women was a restraining influence in the convention just as it is elsewhere.

"And ex-Governor Adams was still stronger in his utterances," continued the lady, as she subdued the prejudices of the reporter into attentive audience.

"Like the speaker who preceded him, he was ready to thank God that women were not angels, for there would be a very poor show for the men if they were. They were human, and they made all the mistakes incident to human nature. But in certain things they were stronger and better than men, and those things were needed in the body politic. They saw the higher uses and the higher needs of the state, and as they grew into more and more influence the state was attaining those higher uses and supplying its higher needs. The man who says equal suffrage is a failure in Colorado does not know what he is talking about. He had seen many women in politics in Colorado, and he had seen only one against whom he had ever had even a suspicion of corrupt practice. He urged the women of the association to maintain their interest, for if the men and women of Colorado were seen steadily working side by side to build up a higher civilization, the country at large would take cognizance of the fact, and that one thing would do more than all else to assist the suffrage cause."

NOTES ON FASHION.

Frivolity has laid her hand on the glove counter and women are clothing their fingers in kids of many colors. A strenuous effort has been made to get rid of white glace gloves for afternoon wear, but the white glove refuses to be superseded, though women are taking very kindly to the most delicate tints of pearly pink and a clear lovely gold color in place of the old-fashioned tan.

On these new kids the markings at the back of the hands run in groups of three very fine horizontal lines with the longest near the knuckles. Another variety of embroidery on the back of the hand has a fine fountain like spray in a series of delicate curving traceries in white or black silk. All the spring gloves have round buttons of clear or tinted crystal, polished round and sewed on, or set as a series of cabochon jewels with invisible attachments to the kid. Nearly all the light colored long gloves for evening use have their tops finshed by a band of embroidery, in gold or silver thread, else a fine black velvet ribbon is whipped on and tied in a bow on the outside of the arm. Some of the very expensive novelties in gloves will show the long kid arm bags in pink and gray, or blue with elaborate beading running from wrist to shoulder, or medallions of lace let in at intervals, affording glimpses of the arm here and there.

The rule of the season so far has been in favor of high-necked evening gowns, but oddly enough with the incoming Lent women who go dining and to the opera, etc., wear low-cut, short-sleeved waists, almost invariably trimmed with black velvet. If the adopted of this Lenten fashion has fair shoulders this black velvet treatment sets them off to admiration.

The shoulder straps and fresh, handsome bows must be made of dusky velvet and invariably a loose loop of velvet is allowed to fall out on the arm between elbow and shoulder. Occasionally to this loop is fastened a great rosette of velvet that seems almost to simulate a short sleeve, again a large, loose, petaled flower is fastened to the loop and the effect is just as pretty. If a white chiffon, or silk bodice is worn the black velvet treatment shows to double advantage, and many women fasten to the loop below the shoulder a large white chrysanthemum, or a giant white silk rose, and the consequence always inspires envious admiration.

No woman reckons herself any longer able or fitted to get about her daily duties without the aid of a bag. The handbag of various types used to be the totem of the tribe of Boston women, but the New York, the Philadelphia and the Chicago women have come to count the little bag among their dearest treasures. The suburbanite, who comes in for a day's hard shopping, carries one style of reticule, the luxurious creature who rides in a carriage carries another, but they all belong to the genus bag, and the funny thing is that where the woman is, and no matter where, her bag goes with her. Like Mary's little lamb, it follows her to church, on her calls, to concerts, readings, the theater, opera, weddings and to balls and dinner.

A well provided woman owns at least a dozen types of bag from a big net thing of knitted silk or twine, to a delicious little perfumed nestlike affair of rosy brocade. Nobody has a pocket nowadays, and on the ruins of the pocket the bag has risen. It is usually made of tough green cloth quite unlike the pretty double bag of dark silk, hung on a silk ring, that the sample matcher gayly carries in place of the silk reticule with an expanding metal gate top, so popular a year ago. Very small leather catches of more or less splendor of material and make up are in exceeding favor with shoppers, too, and some women, who have an absent minded way of leaving purses, etc., on counters, have their little shopping bags locked to their wrists like bank messengers.

The sort of bag that goes calling and to concerts is a tiny elongated satchel, of the finest leather mounted on a gold or silver frame and to the leather exterior the owner's initials in silver are fastened. Such a bag is always carried on the arm, for its handle is made sufficiently large to admit of its being pushed up as high as the elbow, and many of them have secret locks where a key is not concerned. Cards, purse, smelling salts, handkerchiefs, etc., are carried in such a bag, while those that go to weddings and balls are long-beaded or brocaded silk affairs, mounted on mouths of metal and fastening like a wallet. By a gold chain they hang from the arm, else by means of a stout pin fixture, your bag can be made fast to your side as you dance.

MARY DEAL.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

OF INTEREST TO CLUB WOMEN

The Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in Mobile for the annual convention on April 4th, 5th and 6th. It is composed of forty-six clubs, with an aggregate membership of over one thousand women from almost every town in the state. The meeting will last three days and the ladies of Mobile will be the hosts. They are already moving toward the entertainment of their coming guests in many and pleasant ways. Among the visiting ladies will be Mrs. J. S. Haley, of Birmingham, first vice president; Mrs. Joseph Converse, of Selma, second vice president; Mrs. John B. Knox, of Anniston, recording secretary; Mrs. James L. McConaughty, of Montevallo, treasurer.

The federation has accomplished a good deal during the year now closing. Its reform school project has just received the indorsement of the lower house of the general assembly; its traveling libraries have met with ready reception and are being multiplied; its work in behalf of better educational facilities for Alabama children is progressing, and a number of girls are receiving tuition at the Montevallo school at the expense of the association clubs.

The delegates will be entertained in the homes of the literary clubs of women of this city, the Shakespeare, the Pathfinders and the Century Book Club. Mrs. John G. Mann will hold an afternoon reception at her elegant home on Spring Hill, and the Clara Schumann Club will give a special concert for their entertainment. There will be drives on the famous shell road, excursions on the bay and, not least, Bon Secours oysters.

TONIGHT'S LECTURE AT THE CLUB

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, the author of "The Wolf is at the Door," in the January number of Current Literature, and a woman made famous among the thinking people of today by her book, "Woman and Economics," will lecture at the Atlanta Woman's Club tonight at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be a compliment from the club women to their friends and all those interested in Mrs. Stetson.

Mrs. Stetson has but recently returned from Great Britain, where, in London especially, she was received with favor, not alone by large audiences, but by the English critics of literature, especially that pertaining to woman and her relations to society.

She is a New England woman by birth, having been born in Hartford, Conn., in 1860. She is a niece of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and of Henry Ward Beecher, and is said to inherit her wonderfully intellectual attainment not only from the Beechers, but the Perkins family, one notably brilliant in New England for many generations.

GOVERNOR CANDLER SPEAKS TOMORROW

The Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate the birthday of George Washington at high noon at Craigie House. A brilliant programme has been arranged, among the features of which will be a speech by Governor Allen D. Candler, who will be introduced by Mr. Henry Richardson. There will be patriotic music by the orchestra and by well known vocalists, and a number of distinguished guests will be present to enjoy the appropriate celebration. Among those invited are the members of the Piedmont Continental chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the officers and their families of Fort McPherson, the officers and their families of the department of the gulf.

The Children of the Revolution and the Children of the Confederacy will act as ushers, thereby participating in the exercises, and an informal reception will follow the formal exercises.

The electric cars will go in grounds during the hours of the entertainment at Craigie house.

IMPORTANT NOTES.

The executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club announce that Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Statson will lecture in the club rooms tonight at 8 o'clock. All club members are invited to be present with the friends whom they may desire to invite; also all those who may be interested in Mrs. Stetson, her themes of lecture and her writings.

The ladies of committee No. 1 of the North avenue Presbyterian church, will give a "silver tea" at the residence of Mrs. J. M. High, on Peachtree street, next Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and there will be a programme of instrumental and vocal music by some of Atlanta's most popular musicians. No admission fee will be charged, but free-will offerings will be acceptable. The members of all the church committees and the friends of the new church are invited to attend.

The Ladies' Mission Society of the First Methodist church will give a tea this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Frank P. Rice. A delightful musical programme will rendered, delicious refreshments will be served and the occasion in every way will be an entertaining one. The public is cordially invited to be present.

The Grady Hospital Auxiliary was prevented by inclement weather from having its regular meeting Tuesday and will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

MRS. R. J. LOWRY, President.
MRS. CLAYTON, Secretary.

The science section of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Wednesday afternoon at the usual hour. A full attendance is urged.

KINDERGARTEN REPORTS

Yesterday morning the Free Kindergarten Association held an interesting meeting in which were read reports from the different schools. There has been a poor attendance at the schools for the past week or two on account of the bad weather, and the teachers spent a large part of the time visiting the homes of their pupils to find if any help was needed. Several cases of want were relieved and the children have now returned to their studies.

A resolution was offered and passed expressing the sympathy of the association for Mr. Gilbert, their former secretary, whose wife died recently.

The meeting closed with a discussion of plans for the ball which is to be given immediately after Easter for the benefit of the association.

MUSIC SECTION MEETS

Yesterday morning the fair weather secured a large attendance at the music section of the Woman's Club and an interesting programme was presented by the music lovers who belong to this department of the club. There was read a sketch of Dussek, an extract from a "Life of Beethoven," which included a story of the Philharmonic Society; an interview with Mme. Albani for a London newspaper, and a sketch of Gounod. These histories were interspersed with musical selections, among them being a "Barcarole," by Wilson Smith; "Song of the Brook," by Lach; "Cavatina," from "Trovatore;" "The Violet," "Printemps d'Amour," Gottschalk; "Sweet Evening Star," from "Tannhauser," and "Forever and Forever," by Tosti.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding will leave Wednesday night for a visit of ten days to Cuba.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Steele are in Cuba.

***

Mrs. Florence Davenport Hollis, of Americus, Ga., has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Florence, to Mr. Judson L. Hand Wednesday, March 1st, at 12 o'clock, 124 Taylor street, Americus, Ga. Miss Hollis is a beautiful and attractive young woman, and Mr. Hand is a prominent member of the Georgia senate.

A Gas Stove.

IS NOT LIKE A SEASHORE engagement—just for the summer—but is for all seasons, all the year around, winter as well as summer.

Make your engagements for Gas Stoves at the Gas Office.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Broad and Alabama.

***

Mrs. Heber Reed will entertain at luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., and Miss English returned from Havana yesterday.

***

Miss Mary Cobb is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. G. Scrutchin.

***

Mrs. Charles Read returns today after a delightful visit to Washington.

***

On account of a severe attack of the grip, Mrs. McKinley was unable to attend the national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

***

Lieutenant Brooks Clarke is at home on furlough and is receiving a warm welcome from his many friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beardsley and their two charming daughters, Fannie and Alice, have gone to Biloxie, Miss., where they will remain several weeks.

***

Miss Bessie Walton, of Madison, Ga., is the guest of Miss Belle Scott.

***

Mr. Inman Sanders is en route home from Bremen. He will be in Atlanta several months.

***

Miss Minnie Fontaine will leave in a few days for Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. George S. May will entertain during the week in honor of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

***

Mrs. Ottley and Mrs. McCabe will entertain Saturday night at dinner in honor of Mrs. Stetson.

***

The many friends of Mrs. W. B. Burke will be pained to learn of her illness.

***

The friends of Mrs. W. E. Treadwell will regret to learn that she is seriously sick at her home on Washington street.

***

This evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Picard will occur the marriage of their daughter, Julia, to Mr. Samuel Landauer, of Medina, N. Y. Immediately following the ceremony a reception will be tendered the happy couple by the parents of the bride.

***

Dr. M. S. Iseman, of Georgetown, S. C., is in the city, a guest of his brother Mr. Sam Iseman.

THE PICTORIAL AGE.

Illustrations Catch the Reader's Eye and Make a Lasting Impression.

Portraits, buildings, maps, letter heads, machinery, everything in line and half-tone engraving done by the Southern Engraving Company, Frank Weldon, manager, Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

MANY MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

Continued from Seventh Page.

6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and not more than twenty-five pounds between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The paper was referred to the ordinance committee and board of fire masters.

Another ordinance from the same source to prevent the kindling of fires in vessels or pans in vehicles was adopted. During the extremely cold weather it has been the custom of teamsters to kindle fires in their drays, which the authorities regard as dangerous to adjacent property.

The report of the street committee in favor of laying cement tile sidewalks on Washington street was adopted.

The report of various committees awarded the following contracts for the ensuing year: Iron work, W. S. Withers; cement, etc., Sciple Sons; curbing, Walsh & McAlpin.

The resolution of Councilman McCullough to pave Jones avenue with chert was referred to the street committee.

Mr. Pope's Garbage Ordinance.

Mr. Pope introduced an ordinance requiring all residents, factories, etc., to provide two receptacles for house refuse, one for garbage, the other for ashes; that these vessels be placed on the outer edge of the sidewalk fronting the residence or building every morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock so that the sanitary wagons might secure the contents. The ordinance was referred to the sanitary and ordinance committees.

Invitation from Chief Joyner.

In view of the fact that few of the councilmen have ever seen all the fire engine houses in the city, Chief Joyner extended the council a formal invitation to meet him at No. 1 engine house tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of visiting the engine houses in the city. The invitation was unanimously accepted, and the councilmen will be driven to their various destinations in carriages. Chief Joyner is a royal host and the solons are sure of having a fine time.

WHY WE CURE THEM.

An Explanation of the Wonderful Success of Dr. Hathaway & Co., of This City.

Patients and others have sometimes asked us if WE REALLY CURE ALL OUR CASES. It is strictly correct to say we do, almost to the last man. The reason is plain. We have spent our lives in the study of Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Private disorders. We know when they are curable and when they are not. We make a perfect diagnosis of every case submitted to us, FREE. If a case is curable we take it and WE CURE IT. If it is beyond our skill, and there are very few cases of this class, we simply tell the sufferer so, and WE DECLINE THE CASE. That's the whole secret why our books show thousands of cures. We only undertake what we know we can do. Call or write us if you suffer.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
26½ S. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga., Inman bldg.

Too Large a Trouser Stock.....

THEY HAVE GOT TO MOVE AND QUICKLY.

Realizing that Low Price is the best salesman, we will

"Swallow Our Medicine"

gracefully and sacrifice our entire stock of Men's Fine, Well-Tailored, Strictly Up-to-date Trousers at such

LOW PRICES

that will almost force you to buy whether you are in need of a pair or not.

See the Trouser display in our window. If you want to share in the feast you must setp lively.

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3 WHITEHALL

THE GRAND

Matinee Today and Tonight

The Great New York Success, the Brilliant Romance,

UNDER THE RED ROBE!

From the Novel by Stanley Weyman. Dramatized by Edward Rose, adapter of "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA." With a Powerful cast including

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS

MANAGEMENT OF JULIUS CAHN.
Mounted Elaborately with all of the Original Scenery and Effects.
Sale now open at Grand box office.

Rosenthal.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23d, 1899, at 8:15,

Under the Direction of HENRY WOLFSHON.

Sale of Tickets from 75c to $1.50. Boxes $2.00 per seat.

Box Office now open for sale and reservation of seats.

Monday, February 27, at 8:15.

GRAND CONCERT

MME. MARY DUFF

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler,

PIANIST, AND

SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA,

BARITONE.

SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $2, $3, $4, $5.

DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE

TONIGHT AND WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
Matinee Wednesday, 25c.
THE GREATEST PLAY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY,

"Cyrano de Bergerac"

Presented with all Details of Scenery, Costumes and Calcium Effects, by the

STOCK COMPANY

That Has Just Closed Its Engagement at Lyceum Theater.

Night prices, 10, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee Wednesday, 25c; all seats reserved. Sale at Miller's book store.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights, February 23d, 24th, 25th.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

FITZ AND WEBSTER'S

Unrivalled Company of Comedians in that Musical Comedy Surprise,

"A BREEZY TIME."

Entirely Rewritten and Tuned Up to Date, Introducing Our Distinct

..... NOVELTIES.....

Prices—25c, 35c and 50c at night; matinee, 25c all seats. Sale at Miller's book store.

EXPANSION

The expansion of trade shall ever be the inspiration of our store. We refer with genuine satisfaction and pride to the steady growth of our business since its inception. And to enlarge the already extensive patronage that we enjoy, shall claim our best endeavors. We have always known that worthy merchandise, seasoned with correctness of price, is the most powerful trade builder. And inspired by the confidence our past record along this line gives us, and with the determination of maintaining strict adherence to this principle, we confidently expect to widen the borders of our trade far beyond their present limitations. Obedience to this rule requires generous reductions on all heavy goods now.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

Farm and Garden Tools

—AT—

CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY

Corner Peachtree Street and Edgewood Avenue.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HOES, RAKES, SHOVELS, FORKS, WHEELBARROWS, LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN HOSE, GARDEN TROWELS, FLORAL SETS, Etc., Etc., WHICH THEY

ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES!

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Daily Constitution, including Sunday, 3 months $2.00
Rand-McNally Railroad and County Map of Georgia........... $2.00—$4.00.

Special Price to Constitutions New Subscribers Only $3.00.

This map is published on stout white paper, mounted for hanging on wall, size 40x56 inches, scale 7½ miles to one inch. It is given in answer to a demand for a good, plain, serviceable wall map of Georgia and will meet all its requirements.

This is the 1899 edition of the map and is made to be of use to the business man, shipper, farmer, everybody.

This map will be delivered all charges prepaid, and the Daily and Sunday Constitution will be sent three months, to a new subscriber, for only $3.00.

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Gins, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Bottled Beers, Ale and Porter, Club Soda and Ginger Ale (Cantrel & Cochran's), and Apollinaris Water from

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMP'Y

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Lowest Price. Prompt Delivery.

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TRIUMPH STEEL RANGE.

To the first twenty-five cash customers we offer this large Cold Rolled Malleable Steel No. 8 Six-hole Range and Warming Closet with an oven 17x21½ inches for only $22.50, regular price $35. This Range is lined throughout with asbestos and is equal to any $40 Range on the market. We also have this Range with Top Warmer and 15 gallon reservoir, at $30. We will only sell the first twenty-five at this price. Come early if you want to save $12.50 on a Range.

Top cooking surface, 30x34 inches, six 8-inch holes, With Top Warming Closet, Only $22.50.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

grocers attention!!!

we have just received (from bordeaux) a large direct importation of

cherries in maraschino

large, luscious, red, bright, quarts. not cheap, but very fine—the cheapest in the end—delicious flavor—conserved in finest maraschino liqueur—special prices to the trade—write us.

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sole agents for lemp's saint louis beer.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS

E&W. TRADE MARK WHIPPED SEAM CUFFS. SHERWOOD. EARLSWOOD. BLACKWOOD.

REMOVAL WHEELER'S BARBER SHOP has moved from Beermann's corner, 3 Decatur street, to 2 WHITEHALL ST., NEXT TO RAILROAD.

BANK CLEARING HOUSE NOTICE.

Wednesday, Feb. 22d, Washington's birthday, is a legal holiday, and the banks comprising the Atlanta Clearing House Association will be closed for busines on that day.

DARWIN G. JONES, Manager.
JACOB HAAS, President.

THE AGE OF JEWELS.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a demand for Jewels and Precious Stones.

I am showing a superb collection and invite your inspection.

Charles W. Crankshaw
JEWELER.
22 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

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Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT

And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA. The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

The Manhattan Life

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Increase in Assets, - - $395,000.00
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Office 509 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

WILL ESTABLISH TEMPORARY HOME

An Important Meeting of Woman's Co-operative Association Yesterday.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

Call Made for 500 Additional Members to the Association.

TEMPORARY ROOMS WILL BE RENTED

Home Will Be Used as a Boarding House for Working Women of Atlanta.

At the meeting of the board of the Woman's Co-operative Association, held yesterday morning in the Young Men's Christian Association building, it was agreed to establish a temporary boarding home for working girls as soon as possible.

To that end a call is made for 500 new members to join before the next meeting, which will occur at 10 o'clock Monday morning, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is understood that if 500 members join at once, that the dues will enable the association to establish this temporary boarding home, and keep it running until such time as the permanent one can be built.

It was urged that immediate action be taken, and it is expected that the necessary number will join before the time set for the next meeting. The dues of the association have been placed at 25 cents a month, and already the association has a large membership list.

The amount of these montly dues will enable the association to begin its work at once, and will be sufficient to conduct the temporary establishment until the building for the permanent boarding home shall have been erected.

The board urges that every woman in the city, who is interested in the movement, will write to the secretary and have her name enrolled on the books of the association as a member of the organization.

The names and addresses of those who desire to join should be sent to the secretary, Mrs. J. C. Reed, 452 South Boulevard. It is also urged that they be sent in before Monday, that they may be read at the next regular meeting.

Some time ago the movement for a boarding home for working girls was started, and has already met with favorable interest at the hands of philanthropically inclined people of the city. It is thought that the object of the organizaion will prove a success in Atlanta as it has in other large cities all over the country.

It is the intention of the association to have a house near to the business section of the city, furnished so that the temporary boarding home may be established as soon as possible.

The members of the organization hope to interest some person or persons to give this house, or rooms, rent free until the permanent building can be erected. The association finds that if it is able to secure 500 new members this week, that the temporary home can be started without further delay.

The permanent home is to be a large modern building, constructed with a view to comfort, for the benefit of working girls in the city who have no homes of their own. The rooms are to be furnished neatly, and everything will be made as pleasant as possible.

A small price for rooms and board will be charged, and it is hoped to make the establishment self-supporting. Already several large sums have been offered the association as soon as it shall have started its work.

None of the money which has been appropriated for the permanent home will be used in the temporary establishment, and it is hoped that the dues of the 500 members needed will be sufficient to start the temporary establishment as it should be started.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE JARVIS.

Announcement of Her Death in Canada Reached the City Yesterday.

News has just been received in the city of the death of Mrs. Jane G. Jarvis, the mother of Mr. Alfred Jarvis, of this city. She died at her home in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was eighty-six years of age.

Mrs. Jarvis was the mother of seven children, all of whom survive her, and all but one are residing in Canada. They are: Thomas Greenway Jarvis, William Edward Jarvis, Harriet Jarvis, Alfred Jarvis, John Heney Jarvis, Samuel Richard Jarvis and Daniel Jarvis.

Mrs. Jarvis died several days ago, but owing to the bad weather the announcement of her death did not reach her son in this city until yesterday.

STATE OF OHIO, City of Toledo, Lucas County,ss—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.

We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

"With Lee in Virginia."

A story of the American civil war. One of the most popular historical novels for boys, by G. A. Henty. Handsomely bound in cloth, regular price $1; closing out at 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Little Samoa.

From The London Globe.

Size is not everything, either in nations, cities or individuals.

Here is little Samoa, far off in the great Pacific, making more noise in the world than is the czar's vast empire. Less than 34,000 people there manage to enlist more of the world's attention than even greater Chicago could ever hope for.

In 1895 the British population of Samoa numbered 203, the Germans 120, the Americans 26, the French 26 and other nationalities 25. The imports in 1897 amounted in value to $330,000 and in the same time the exports were $240,000.

The fact is that the Samoans are so situated as to be the envy of other jealous powers. They occupy a small but valuable piece of real estate. What a pity they are not able to realize a better money value on it and all retire rich.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

"Henry Grubb and John Grant," called out the turnkey at the police barracks yesterday afternoon.

Slowly and solemnly Messrs. Grant and Grubb marched out from the prisoners' room and lined up in front of Councilman John Parks. Grubb presented an appearance very much like that of "Old Hoss" Hoey in all the pristine splendor of his palmy days. The technical charge against the two was a decided disinclination to work and an overwhelming craving for drink of a stimulating nature.

"Yer honor," said Grant, "this copper here met me on the street and sez: 'Young man you're wanting the stockade.' I told him that he was mistaken; that my ambition did not soar so high; that all I wanted was a drink of whisky and a bed for the night. He told me that he was a prohibitionist on principle, and said that he could not supply me with a drink, but would take pleasure in furnishing me with a bed. Unsuspectingly I followed him to the doors of the station house—and here I am, yer honor, arraigned on a charge I know not of. If I could see Judge Camp I could fix it all right."

"I'll fine you both $3.75: if your friend, Judge Camp, thinks enough of you to fix that all right, I have no objection. Otherwise, you'll kindly try to look pleasant while swinging a pick at the city stockade."

Pugilistic Whisky.

Lewis Jackson is an attenuated negro with a complexion two degrees darker than a rainy night when the electric lights are out. He sauntered up to the judge's bench, gazed sadly at the array of witnesses who had delivered their testimony, heaved a heartfelt sigh, took an unerring aim at an adjacent cuspidore and hit that useful article square in the bull's eye. After these preliminaries he looked considerably relieved and relapsed into a dreamy revery.

"Lewis," said Judge John, "you are charged with asking this man for a drink of his whisky, and after emptying half of the bottle you requited his kindness by trying to spoil the Grecian purity of his features. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Jedge, de witnesses hab spoke de trufe. Dis nigger gin me er drink er whisky which I had axed him fer. Unbeknownst ter me hit wuz sum ob dis here Decatur street popskull, likes what makes er man want ter fight respite hisself. Ez soon as dat liker roll down my throat I begin ter feel jes' lak Mr. Peter Jackson. De furst man in reach wuz dis niggar, en I gin him er upper-cut in de jaw. I wuz 'bleeged ter do sumpin or dat liker'd made me fight myself."

"Out at the stockade," said Councilman Parks musingly, "is a pile of large rocks. They will furnish you with a hammer out there. For twenty days you'll have an excellent opportunity to work off your surplus energy making little ones out of the big ones."

Robert Band's Choice Vocabulary.

At one time in his career Robert Band was one of Uncle Sam's soldiers. In due course of events Robert was mustered out. All that he has to show for his military experience is a campaign hat and a pair of bedraggled leggings. The rest of his attire resembles that of the genus hobo.

Band strolled into a saloon on Pryor street Saturday night and asked a stranger for a drink. The stranger refused, whereat Band began to make the atmosphere in the vicinity a bright blue by giving utterance to a few of the choicest epithets in his vocabulary. Officer Ozburn appeared on the scene and took Band in tow.

At yesterday's matinee Ozburn explained that Band's arm being in a sling was a mere pretext.

"His arm is no more broken than mine is," said the officer.

"I must say," put in Band, in an exceedingly mild-mannered tone, "that you don't know what you're talking about. You wouldn't know the truth if you'd see it walking down Decatur street. I am surprised at the great city of Atlanta employing a man who has so little regard for veracity."

"Five and costs," laconically put in Judge Parks.

"Judge," said Officer Ozburn, "I would like to have that man returned. I'm going to swear out a warrant for him."

"You're welcome to him," said the judge. "I'm not pining to invest in any Bonds of his description."

Edgar Law's Unfortunate Feet.

Had it not been for the fact that Edgar Law, a negro with a penchant for finding things before they are lost, wears a number nine shoe he would now be enjoying the unrestrained freedom so essential to persons of his calling. As it is, Edgar is having side meat and peas three times a day at the city hotel.

"I found this negro," explained the officer, "trying to swap a pair of number eight shoes for a pair of nines. He could give no account of where he had got them, so I brought him and the shoes to the barracks."

"Law, in your case, is a misnamer," put in Judge Parks; "you know it not. Perhaps a term of thirty days at the stockade will convey to your mind a better comprehension of the meaning of your name. The next time you let a pair of shoes take up with you be sure that they are the right size."

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AT THE STATE CAPITOL

A communication was received by Governor Candler yesterday morning from the state prison guard at Pitts, Ga., which gives a sensational and unexpected turn to the contest for the $200 reward offered for the arrest of Shelton Dampier. The circumstances of the case were given in The Constitution some days ago and they have been a source of worry both to Governor Candler and his predecessor, who have made efforts to determine exactly to whom the reward is due.

The murder of Samuel Parker was committed in Lowndes county in 1897 and responsibility for the crime was placed at once on Shelton Dampier, who made good his escape before he could be searched for by the authorities. He was located within a few weeks in a swamp in the county, having fortified himself in an old cabin with a supply of food, and ammunition for his winchester.

A posse was formed under the command of Deputy Sheriff Harrold, but the petition presented by claimants of the reward states that the posse was brought to a halt by Dampier's rifle within 300 yards of the cabin where the fugitive had taken up his abode.

The petition goes on to state that while the posse was remaining inactive within sight of the house a man by the name of G. W. Hall came on the scene with two companions, passed within hailing distance of the posse, but thought nothing of the fusillade from the window of the cabin and proceeded on, his two companions having stopped by the wayside under the plausible theory that one man could do the work as well as three.

Hall states that he strode on up the path and into the cabin, where he conquered the murderer and brought him out a prisoner.

To make good his assertions Hall prepared a map of the vicinity showing the position of the posse at the time and his course up to the cabin.

No one thought for a moment of doubting the word of this claimant, but one of the officials in the executive department decided, more out of curiosity, to write to the prison guard at Pitts, Ga., where Dampier had been sent for a life sentence.

The official desired the guard to find out without letting Dampier know what he was after who it was who had accomplished his arrest in the swamp in Lowndes county.

An answer to the inquiry came yesterday giving the full details of the arrest written by the guard and signed in a nervous, illiterate hand by Dampier himself.

The convicted criminal states that he was sitting quietly on the front porch of the cabin minding his own business when the sheriff and his posse came on the scene. He offered no resistance. The sheriff came up and put his hand on the man, placing him under arrest. The sensational part of the communication was the writing of Dampier that he knows no person by the name of G. W. Hall, never saw him in his life and the reiteration that his arrest was accomplished by the sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Harrold is understood to have communicated with the governor to the effect that he ceased some time ago to lay claim to the reward and that all honor as well as funds belong to Hall, whom he states made the arrest alone and unassisted.

Dampier was questioned without knowing to what use his knowledge was to be put. He probably felt also that he had done more than enough already to cause his conscience to hurt him, and might have spoken the truth to the officer who questioned him.

However, no such construction will be put upon the application for reward by Hall, and it will be presumed that Dampier either did not know what he was talking about and was not competent to say who arrested him or that he deliberately reversed the facts in the case.

While the investigation has been in progress a letter has been received from ex-Governor Atkinson in which he states that he looked into the case before retiring from office and found, despite Hall's claim to the reward, that he was not entitled to any part of it.

The $200 will probably remain in the treasury; at any rate, it will never find its way to the pocket of Hall.

State School Commissioner Glenn left the city for Columbus, O., yesterday morning in company with several prominent educators of Georgia. The commissioner goes to Ohio to attend the annual session of the board of national superintendents, which meets in that city tomorrow.

In the party of educators which left the city yesterday were Superintendent G. G. Bond, of the public schools of Athens; Superintendent J. S. Stewart, of the Marietta public schools; Superintendent C. B. Gibson, of the public schools of Columbus, and Superintendent W. S. Sanford, of the public schools of Marietta.

The meeting of superintendents at Columbus promises to be one of importance this year for the public schools of the country and several matters of interest to the schools of Georgia will be taken up at the session.

Secretary of State Phil Cook was seen in office yesterday for the first time in several days and his friends were congratulating him upon his return of health. Colonel Cook was regarded as seriously sick last week and it was feared for a time that he had contracted pneumonia. The suspicions of his physicians, however, proved incorrect.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH SAPOLIO

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding Assurance, Dec. 31, 1898	$987,157,134 00
Assurance Applied For in 1899	198,362,617 00
Examined and Declined	30,318,878 00
New Assurance Issued	168,043.739 00
Income in 1898	50,249,286 78
Assets Dec. 31, 1898	258,369,298 54
Assurance Fund ($198,898,259.00) and all other Liabilities ($2,160,550.27)	201,058,809 27
Surplus	57,310,489 27
Paid Policyholders in 1898	24,020,523 42

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

Desirable contracts to Agents. Address,
PERDUE & EGLESTON,
Managers for Georgia.
ATLANTA, GA.

The 5%-20 Year Coupon Gold Debenture Policy now offered by The EQUITABLE and backed by its SURPLUS of $57,310,489—is the safest and most desirable life insurance contract. Would you like to see it?

Then fill out and mail this COUPON to HENRY L. ROSENFELD, Box 412, Atlanta.

Name . . . .
Address . . . .
Age . . . .
Occupation . . . .

THE PASSING THRONG.

On the Kimball's register was inscribed the name, "W. J. Baugher." The owner of the name is a New York drummer, at present making his first trip through the south. And, though the trip is purely a business one for the most part, behind his visit to Atlanta is a pretty little story that had its beginning some thirty-seven years ago.

At that time Mr. Baugher was a thirteen-year-old boy, living in a small Maryland town occupied by federal troops. A young confederate, sorely wounded, was brought there and thrown into prison. Two ladies, the mother and aunt of the present New York drummer, saw the soldier and begged the privilege of carrying him to their home and nursing him back to life. The officer in charge acceded to the request, and in time, thanks to the careful attention of the women, the young wearer of the gray recovered. And, after the war was over, he returned to Georgia. Never since has he had an opportunity to see or thank, except by letter, his stranger friends.

The young soldier was ex-Sheriff J. J. Barnes, of this city.

Correspondence, however, between Sheriff Barnes and the family that befriended him has been kept up. And, in many of these letters, the thirteen-year-old-boy-that-was stated he hoped some day to come to the south and renew his acquaintance with the wounded prisoner of thirty-odd years ago.

And, true to his word, he came yesterday—in the person of the New York drummer.

Ex-Sheriff Barnes met him and the two dined together and recalled old times and spent the day in celebrating the reunion and the renewal of their friendship.

Incidentally, Mr. Baugher expressed himself as delighted with Atlanta. He said he had heard of the town all his life and was no whit disappointed in it.

Early risers yesterday morning had their attention attracted by a brilliant rainbow spanning the western skies. To unlearned minds the phenomenon was, in its beautiful colors, an auspicious augury. But, to the weatherwise, this rainbow contained a menace, for, according to an old belief, its appearance presaged inclement, probably stormy, weather. Indeed, there is still extant in this part of the country an old couplet that expresses well the old idea of what a rainbow in the west means.

The couplet runs like this:

"A rainbow in the morning is a sailor's warning;
A rainbow at night is a sailor's delight."

Nor is this altogether a superstition. Forecaster Marbury, who is learned in all things pertaining to rainbows, says that as a matter of fact, "there is more truth than poetry in the lines." And, if the reliability of those who assert the rainbow was in evidence can be established, he will risk all that the cold snap left of his reputation on a prediction of rain, or something worse.

"And that for the very simple reason," the forecaster explained, "that the rainbow is prima facie evidence of the presence of rain in its vicinity. So, somewhere in the west, it must have been raining. And, as nearly all of our rains and storms come from the west, it is easy to see that the probabilities are in favor of our being visited by that shower.

"For the same reason, a rainbow at night—which means a rainbow in the evening, necessarily—evidences that the storm is to the east of us, and as storms don't come to us here from the east, it is equally easy to figure on the thing continuing to pass along toward the rising sun, and therefore, on continued fair weather."

H. R. Carroll, of Mexico City, was in Atlanta yesterday en route to his old home in North Carolina.

Mr. Carroll will be pleasantly remembered by many Atlantians, he at one time having been a resident of this city. He left here during the exposition and went to the land of the Aztecs, where he has since resided.

He talks entertainingly of that country, and some of his stories are eye-openers. Among them is one that is calculated to do violence to the general impression that Japan is the only one of the so-called civilized nations where everybody in a certain community turns out for a bath together.

"There is a little place named Aguas Calientes," said Mr. Carroll, "on the line of the Mexican National, where, in the dim past, some Moses smote a rock and caused water to gush forth. The stream is large and limpid and very hot, and the waters are said to possess great healing properties. I don't know whether they do or not, but anyhow, day in and day out, the year round, all the people of the little town resort there to bathe. I went and watched the performance one Sunday for a couple of hours. There were fond mothers scrubbing their squalling broods, and mischievous boys ducking one another, and coy maidens sporting in the water like bronze Venuses. Nobody seemed to mind anybody else, and everybody was having a good time.

"This thing, as I said, goes on all the time. The fame of it has recently gone abroad, however, and will, I reckon, break up the custom before long. For it is getting to be the mecca of kodak fiends and the Mexicans are beginning to resent being pictured. Indeed, I tried to get a snap shot and was nearly mobbed and warned to cease the effort.

B. W. Seymour, of Marietta, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. J. P. McCord, of Augusta, is in the city.

T. A. Wells, of Elberton, is in the city.

Out of Suburban Handicap.

New York, February 20.—Lambert and Miss Marion have been declared out of the suburban handicap.

Throw Away Your Truss. We will guarantee to cure youof Rupture, Varicocele and Stricture without an operation in the majority of cases.

You know our standing and reputation, therefore our guarantee is good. Call or write DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Three-Year-Old WINES.

For this week 3-year-old California Wines — Claret, Port and Sherry—at one-third less than they are worth.

3-year-old California Claret Wine, qts 25c—gallon $1.
3-year-old California Port Wine, qts 35c—gallon $1.00.
3-year-old California Sherry Wine, qts 35—gallon $1.00

FIVE-YEAR-OLD WHISKEY.

Old Overholt Rye Whiskey, qts $1.00.
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey, qts $1.00—gallon $3.50.
Old Hermitage Rye Whiskey, qts, $1.00—gallon $3.50
Jno. Gibson's Rye Whiskey, bottled in bond, qts., $1.25.
Paul Jones' 4-Star Rye Whiskey, qts $1.25.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

Three Stores 6 & 8 Marietta St. 23 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GILBERT.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gilbert are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. James H. Gilbert, at the residence, 524 Spring street, at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, February 21, 1899.

MEETING NOTICE.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The F. C. degree will be conferred. Brethren properly qualified are cordially invited to meet with us.

FRED LeBLOND, W. M.
M. Z. Crist, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, February 20.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The weather map is featureless tonight. The barometer is low east of the Rocky mountains, except in Florida, and comparatively high temperatures are general in all districts. There was no precipitation except a few light showers on the gulf coast, over the lower lake region and light rains and snows over western Lake Superior and light snow in northeastern Colorado. In the plateau region and on the Pacific coast fair weather has continued with slightly lower temperatures except on the middle California coast. Generally fair weather will continue and the temperatures will remain comparatively higher east of the Mississippi river until Wednesday.

Forecast for Today.

Washington, February 20.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Virginia—Continued warm weather Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh, southerly winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair; continued warm weather Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh, southerly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Generally fair; fresh, east to south winds.

Tennessee—Generally fair, with southerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	52
Daily normal temperature	48
Highest temperature	61
Lowest temperature	42
Total rainfall during 12 hourse	00
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1	2.64

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., February 20, 1899.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches 12 hrs
New York, clear	42	48	.00
Norfolk, clear	58	62	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	56	62	.00
Raleigh, clear	58	66	.00
Wilmington, cloudy	52	66	.00
Charleston, pt. cloudy	56	70	.00
Augusta, cloudy	60	66	.00
Jacksonville, clear	60	70	.00
Savannah, pt. cloudy	58	72	.00
Atlanta, clear	56	61	.00
Tampa, clear	64	70	.00
Pensacola, rain	58	64	T
Montgomery, clear	60	68	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	62	66	.00
New Orleans, rain	58	62	.54
Palestine, clear	50	68	.00
Galveston, clear	54	62	T
Corpus Christi, clear	62	64	.08
Buffalo, pt. cloudy	38	40	T
Detroit, cloudy	44	52	.00
Chicago, pt. cloudy	44	48	.00
Memphis, cloudy	58	66	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	60		.00
Knoxville, clear	60		.00
Cincinnati, pt. cloudy	54		.00
St. Paul, clear	42		.00
St. Louis, cloudy	58		.00
Kansas City, clear	56	2	.00
Omaha, cloudy	46	56	T
Huron, cloudy	42	52	T
Rapid City, clear	36	42	.00
North Platte, clear	38	48	.00
Dodge City, clear	48	62	.00
Abilene, clear	72	78	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Catarrh in the head is a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best medicine money can buy, can effect a permanent cure.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits.

Pictures in little, 8x10, $50.00.
Life size, bust, adults, $100; child, $100.
Life size, three-quarter, adult, $300; child, $200.
Life size, full length, adult, $500; child, $300.
Decorative work. Lessons in drawing and painting.
Lowndes Bldg., 104 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she must nave indigestion. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT.

Store on Peachtree street, near railroad.
No. 124 Peachtree street, large store, $50.
161 Marietta street, $22.50.
51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard, railroad front, cheap rent.
A few beautiful offices in the Fitten building, free heat, light and elevator service; cheapest rent and best location in the city.
Hall in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, third floor; cheap.
Offices and sleeping rooms on Peachtree, Marietta and North Broad streets.
308 South Pryor street, new, beautiful dwelling, ten rooms, $37.50.
49 East Georgia avenue, ten rooms, $35.
7-room house on nine mile circle, large lot, $10.
No. 11 Hilliard street, nice little house, $10.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful ten-room house, good as new, with every modern convenience and strictly up to date, corner lot, south side; house cost $4,500 to build; can be bought now for $4,250; $1,250 cash, balance long time.

Money to loan on Atlanta real estate. Absolutely no delay; reasonable rates.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SONS,
28 Peachtree street.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I have the prettiest corner lot on South Pryor street, north of Crumley street, 100 feet front, that I will sell in the next few days at $40 per foot. On the rear of this lot, fronting the cross street, is a nice cottage, that will rent for $20 per month.

No property on Pryor street in four blocks of this can be bought for less than $60 per foot. If vacant would be cheap at $5,500, and I can sell house and lot for $4,000.

If you want to invest money, you can't beat this.

G. W. ADAIR.